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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1911.

三拜禮

號二十月四英港香

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Telegrams.

THE ASSASSINATION.

Prince Ching Alarmed.

["SHUNG PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, April 11.

Prince Ching was greatly alarmed when he received the news of the assassination of Tartar General Fu Chi of Canton. He at once ordered the number of his body guards to be greatly increased, for the protection of his palace.

Prisoner's Cold Blooded Statement.

["THE TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, April 11.

The trial of the assassin was resumed at the Pan U magistracy in the presence of the Taoist for the Constabulary, the Kwong-chow assessor and a deputy who was sent by the Viceroy to watch the case, on the afternoon of the 9th inst.

The prisoner declared that on his return from Singapore, he took up his quarters in Hongkong and had been to Canton twice, attempting to kill H. E. Ching Chi, the popular Tartar General, who was then acting Viceroy. He did not carry out his aims as he had no bombs with him and he did not think much of the explosives used locally.

When questioned as to whether he had any personal grudge against the Tartar General, the prisoner replied in the negative. He gave the reason that the attempt was prompted by his

ANTI MANCHU FEELINGS.

He held the Manchus responsible for the downfall of China and the Chinese people. The assassination was committed on behalf of his compatriots. When asked why he had no assistance in carrying out this crime, the prisoner replied that the affair was quite different from the clan fight. In that case more men would have been needed to build up a strong force. He was afraid that had he conspired to murder the Tartar General with others, he would have been betrayed before the attempt was made. He further said that accomplices would surely have been useless to him. He said, for example, that all the General's body-guard ran away when the first shot was fired and if he had accomplices they would probably have done as the body-guards had done.

At this stage the officials present threatened the prisoner with the

USE OF TORTURES.

The prisoner replied that he was prepared to receive any kind of torture they might like to inflict on him.

His fellow lodger, A Fook, who was brought before the Magistrate, said he was employed on the Canton-Kowloon Railway as a labourer. When he learned of the murder of the Tartar General he was thunder-struck, and now he had the misfortune to be detained in custody by the officials.

The assassin consoled him by saying that he had nothing to do with the crime and that his life would be saved. The prisoner further said he had been in the employ of the late uncle of the present Educational Commissioner in Canton and also in the employ of Wing-fun, an expectant magistrate, who is holding a position in the garrison department.

Magistrate Wong was sent for and he identified the prisoner as his former servant. At the trial the prisoner was dressed in an old blue coat. He spoke Canton dialect per-

Telegrams.

HOME POLITICS.

DEFEATED CANDIDATE'S CHARGE.

["THE TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

London, April 11, 9.50 p.m.

At the scrutiny of the votes recorded at the Exeter election, when there was a majority of one for the Unionist, the Liberal candidate has accused the Judges of doing him an injustice.

London, March 20.—Lord Selborne, speaking at Winchester, sketched the reforms which it is understood have been approved by the Unionist leaders.

The proposals include moderate reform of the Lords, arrangements for ending dead-locks by means of informal conferences, and if those should prove insufficient, that the Lords and Commons should sit and vote together, and that the referendum should be utilised in cases of grave import, such as Home Rule.

CRISIS IN YUNNAN.

["SHUNG PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, April 11.

Viceroy Li, of Yunnan, has memorialized the Throne that the frontier dispute in Yunnan is becoming critical, and the situation can only be saved by the "strength of the whole nation."

Viceroy asks for Arms.

["SHAT PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, April 11.

Viceroy Li, of Yunnan, has telegraphed to the Viceroy of Chili to let him have arms and ammunition in case of hostilities.

Viceroy Favours Arbitration.

["SHAT PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, April 11.

Viceroy Li, of Yunnan, has telegraphed to Peking suggesting that the Pien-ma dispute should be submitted to the Hague conference for arbitration.

NATIONAL DEFENCE.

CHINESE CORPS TO BE SUPPRESSED.

["SHUNG PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, April 11.

In accordance with the wishes of foreigners, the Board of Foreign Affairs intends to suppress the formation of the territorial corps for national defence in China.

Telegrams.

RUSSIAN NAVAL ESTIMATES.

["REUTERS" SERVICE.]

London, April 11.

A message from St. Petersburg states that the Council of Empire has approved the Estimates for the Navy amounting to 110,000,000 roubles, which is 3,830,000 above the figure sanctioned by the Duma.

MASSACRE OF TURKS.

SERIOUS SITUATION.

["REUTERS" SERVICE.]

Bombay, April 11, 1.55 p.m.

It is reported from Porim that natives from the interior state that a force of 1,800 Turks has been annihilated by a stratagem.

Naderi was captured on the 30th ult., only fifteen escaping out of three regiments, who declare that the Turks now hold in the interior only Ellig and Samas.

VICEROY RESIGNS.

["SHUNG PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, April 11.

Viceroy Hsi Liang, of the Three Eastern Provinces, has tendered his resignation, and the Viceroy of Szechwan has repeatedly refused to take his post.

The Grand Council intends to appoint the Governor of Szechow as Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces.

RUSSIANS IN MANCHURIA.

TROOPS INCREASED.

["SHUNG PO" SERVICE.]

Peking, April 11.

Viceroy Hsi Liang, of the Three Eastern Provinces, has memorialized the Throne stating that the Russian Government has increased the number of Russian troops at all the important posts in Manchuria.

He also states in the memorial that the Russian soldiers have interfered with the transportation of Chinese military stores.

WORLD'S NEWS.

"The Times" says that the Australian delegates will have to bestir themselves if they are to maintain the reputation for eloquence and fervid imperialism which made Mr. Deakin a dominant figure in the 1907 conference. The butler at Grosvenor Hall, Newtown—Lord Joicey's Montgomeryshire home—recently discovered a former servant at the hall escaping by means of a window. When discovered the ex-servant dropped a packet of famous canvases, which had been put out of their frames. They included Turner's "Tivoli," a picture which has been valued at £10,000.

The Prime Minister (Sir Wilfrid Laurier) warmly supports the Anglo-American arbitration proposals. After endorsing Earl Grey's speech on the subject, Sir Wilfrid declared that he looked to the future for the realisation of a Peace Union of English-speaking peoples.

Twelve persons who were recently bitten by rabid dogs on the island of Ushant have been sent to the Pasteur Institute.

A crowd of 25,000, mostly women, participated in the Social Democrats' demonstration in Berlin in favour of female suffrage.

Thirty firemen were overcome by ammonia fumes at a fire at a refrigerator plant in Pittsburg, Kansas.

Five men have been killed by the explosion of a mine on the Missouri-Kansas-Texas railway.

The Folketing is renewing the law of 1905 in Copenhagen, which abolished the infliction of corporal punishment on criminals. Mr. W. Field (Nat. Dublin, St. Patrick's) has introduced a bill into the House of Commons providing that sellers in Ireland of meat killed outside Great Britain must deliver to the purchasers invoices to that effect.

Miss Vida Goldstein, interviewed in London, said that women in Australia approved of the militant methods adopted by the suffragettes in England.

The second Englishman suspected of espionage has disappeared from Hamburg. The police state that the arrested Englishman bribed the shipbuilders' workmen to furnish confidential information regarding certain types of warships. Two of the Germans arrested are workmen and the others clerks.

In the Union Assembly, Cape Town, Sir E. Walton (Unionist) complained about the extravagance of the Botha Government. He urged that while the funds allowed they should contribute to the agricultural development of the country. Mr. J. X. Morriam (Ind. Nationalist) supported the charges of extravagance.

In naval circles it is generally believed that H.M.S. Drake will relieve the Powerful as flagship on the Australian station. The Drake is expected to arrive about December next, and the Powerful will then return home.

The King Edward memorial, which will be erected outside Marlborough Gate, London, will consist of a bronze statue, with allegorical figures, costing £30,000. A further sum of £20,000 is to be expended in widening the avenue and the bridge over the lake in St. James's Park.

The Court of Appeal has decided in favour of Sir John Benn in his appeal in the Stad Tramway libel case on the ground that his attack was on the system, and was not a personal one. Notice of appeal was given.

Speaking in London, Lord Balfour of Burleigh stated that the King was deeply interested in the question of co-partnership housing. As chairman of the Duchy of Cornwall, he had been working with the King upon a large scheme of housing for South London.

Dr. Leard, Berlin has invented a method of branding criminals by means of an injection of paraffin. The process causes a slight lump under the skin, which will last during life, without injuring the subject's health.

A sum of £15,000 has been voted for special allowances for metropolitan police engaged during the strike in South Wales. Mr. Winston Churchill (Home Secretary) states that he did not expect the local authority to contribute towards the men's ordinary pay, but Glamorganshire had repudiated the chief constable's written promise to contribute to the allowances. The law officers are considering the advisability of litigation.

Count Khuen-Hedervary, President of the Ministry, Vienna, declares that it is unnecessary to propose to Italy to restrict armaments, as each nation is fully convinced of the other's peaceful intentions.

The Socialist members in the Chamber of Deputies, Paris, have prevented now mining concessions being granted for three years. Many rich seams are awaiting working, despite which, 19,000,000 francs (nearly £8,000,000) worth of coal is annually imported.

"The Times," in a leading article, advocates that Mr. Asquith, the Prime Minister, should preside at the forthcoming Imperial Conference. "The Times" considers that this is only what is due to the overseas representatives, who travel thousands of miles and devote months to the work. If the status of the conference, as the highest deliberative body in the Empire, should deteriorate, the Prime Ministers of the Dominions would in future be less disposed to expend their time and trouble.

Diphtheria has been introduced to the houses at Oundle, Northamptonshire, by cats eating infected pigeons landing from France.

Mr. F. Brangwyn, A.R.A., is designing the Coronation arch which is to be erected by New Zealand on the route of the Royal procession.

The Court of Marine Inquiry, Cape Town, does not credit the suggestion that the steamer Palatina—which struck a submerged object while at sea off the South African coast, immediately to the west of East London, on the 9th inst., and received such serious injuries that she had to be beached—ran foul of the wreck of the Waratah, as suggested in "The Times."

Sir Ernest Shackleton pays a generous tribute in the press to Mr. Douglas Mawson, who, with Professor David, discovered the South Magnetic Pole, during the Shackleton Antarctic expedition, and who will lead the forthcoming Australian expedition to the south. "Australia gave the first official help to the 1907 expedition," Sir Ernest adds, "and I hope the Home-country will not be behind in showing sympathy to the Australian expedition."

The torpedo gunboat Jason (810 tons), as parent ship, and six subsidised trawlers, will shortly be stationed at Grimshy. Three hundred fishermen are being enrolled, and will be specially trained in sweeping for mines. They will be liable for service with the reserves.

The management of the University College School, Hampstead, has decided to forego an annual grant of £3000 from the London County Council, which was made on condition that there should be free scholarship for board school scholars. The action of the management was mainly due to class prejudice on the part of fee-paying scholars and the objections of their parents.

M. Clementel, Reporter on the Army Estimates, stated in the Chamber of Deputies, Paris, that, since 1833, the military expenditure of the European Powers has increased as follows:—

	Per Cent.
Germany	105
Austria	112
Russia	60
France	49

The Bishop of London (Dr. A. R. Winnington-Ingram) states that he had practically decided to offer himself for missionary service in Canada, as an example to the Church, and it was only after three months' prayer that he re-

solved that the work in London had the prior claim.

President Taft is delighted with the favourable reception which has been accorded in England to his suggestion for an Anglo-American arbitration treaty. There is every reason to hope, the President considers, that other nations will follow the lead of Britain, and that ultimately universal peace will be attained.

The Royal Colonial Institute, with a view to identifying itself actively in the furtherance of Empire trade, has formed a committee to arrange industrial conferences to regulate and co-ordinate Empire trade conditions and make known the opportunities existing overseas for British trade and capital.

Mr. Ewart, a noted lawyer in Ottawa, has attacked the Governor-General's activity on behalf of the Overseas Club, describing Earl Grey as a "perfidious Imperialist," whose dearest wish it is to unite Canada, politically, and for war purposes, with the Motherland. "The Imperialist," Mr. Ewart declares, "is the chief obstacle in the way of the Canadian Nationalist."

The steamer North-point, bound for Philadelphia with a cargo of creosote, when leaving the Thames, suddenly burst into flames in every part. The crew, numbering 50, was rescued, and the vessel beached.

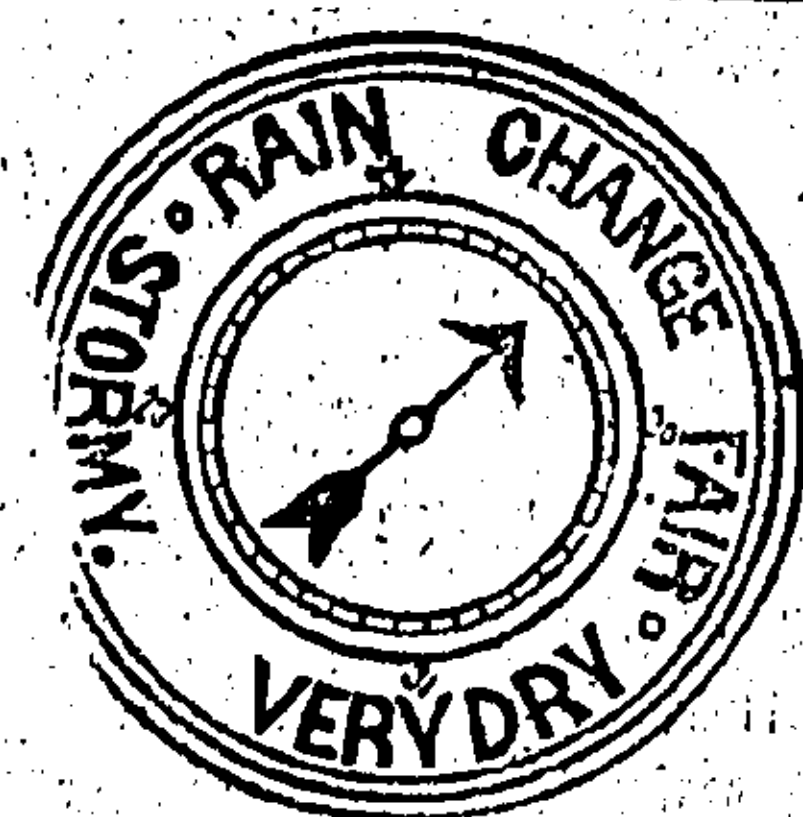
Andrew Toth, of Pittsburg, Penn., who was sentenced to imprisonment for life on a charge of murder and who had served 20 years in gaol, has been liberated, his innocence having been established.

THE AUTOMOBILE IN MANILA.

500 CARS RUNNING.

The great army of Manila automobile enthusiasts is growing daily, for the 500th license has recently been issued by the authorities. The event of the past week from their point of view has been the arrival in the city of the little Hupmobile, which is on a tour of the world, and which came to Manila by steamer from Australia. The sturdy little car has covered 6,613 miles, and has been carried 15,000 by water. It is now on its way to Baguio, and the successful reaching of the summer capital will be a fine feather in its cap, for there are points at which the road offers great difficulties for an automobile.

The Weather Forecast.



On the 12th at 11.55 a.—The barometer is inclined to fall over S.W. China and Tongking. It has risen elsewhere, particularly over N. China and Japan.

The depression lying over the Sea of Japan yesterday, is moving away over the Pacific.

Another depression is probably developing over W. China. Pressure is highest over Korea and E. Manchuria.

Fresh E. winds may be expected over the northern shores of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

Forecast District.

1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood; E. winds, fresh; fair to unsettled.

2.—Formosa Channel, N.E. winds, moderate.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook, same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, same as No. 1.

AMERICAN NEWS.

[VIA MANILA.]

Washington, April 7.—Craig Lippincott, president of the J. B. Lippincott Publishing Company, and one of the greatest publishers in the United States, committed suicide in Philadelphia to-day. He deliberately shot himself and died soon afterward. His health is given out as the cause of the rash deed.

Washington, April 7.—Senator Robert M. La Follette, of Wisconsin, introduced a resolution in the Senate to-day to reopen the investigation of the alleged fraudulent election of Senator William Lorimer, of Illinois. It is believed that the resolution will pass in view of the slim majority which gave Lorimer his seat on the test vote last month.

Washington, April 7.—William Jennings Bryan's remarkable "Dollar Diplomacy" speech has aroused the furor which his public utterances nearly always elicit. Secretary Knox and other members of the administration are deeply offended over his charge that the government's policy in the Far East is shaped for the benefit of American financial interests regardless of future entanglements. But the more severe criticisms of the Nebraska speech come from leaders within his own party. Many of the old line leaders are assailing him bitterly in public interviews. Some go so far as to charge that he is a pernicious trouble-broader with a penchant for fighting disorder. Mr. Bryan, in his reply published in the morning papers, refuses to retract any part of his speech before the Y. M. C. A. He denies that he had any intentions of stirring up trouble for the administration, but that he desired to relieve the foreign missionaries of the charge of inciting uprisings and rebellion among the factions of the Far Eastern countries.

THE PLAGUE.

Our Tientsin correspondent writes on March 31:—Fortunately there are no plague notes to report. The last known case in this city was on the fourteenth of this month. The near country also seems free. There is still an inspection station on the beach for all passengers landing at this port. Very few boats are running, however.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

DIVIDEND IN SIGHT NEXT TERM.

At the recently held annual general meeting of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha Mr. Okawa, Vice-President explained that if the present continue the Company will be able to declare a dividend on both old and new shares next term.

With regard to the liabilities of the Company all the debt of the Company bearing a high rate of interest had been redeemed, and at present the total debt outstanding was about ¥9,000,000 including debentures, bills etc., which represented a decrease of ¥900,000 as compared with that of the previous term.

He assured the shareholders that all on the new shares would not be made at present. The following accounts were adopted:—

Net profit 821,831.00
Loss brought from previous term 808,541.63
Balance carried to next account 13,289.37

LAWN TENNIS.

Further games of tennis were played yesterday afternoon on the Cricket Ground in connection with the tournament and resulted as follows:—

Event "B" Single Handicap "A" class.

S. E. Green (over 30-4) beat E. A. S. Fowler (over 30), 6-2; 6-4.

R. J. Saunders (over 30), beat H. Eggers (over 30-6), 6-2; 6-4.

Dr. W. M. V. Koch (over 30-6) beat W. A. Zedelius (over 15), 6-0; 8-0.

Event "D" Professional Pairs.

Captains Brierley and Crawford (Army) beat W. G. Worcester and H. Hancock (Brokers), 5-7; 6-4; 0-3.

P. H. Klimanek and C. H. Rose (Merchants) beat H. R. Atkinson and H. R. Philips (Civil Service), 2-6; 6-2; 6-0.

LOG BOOK.

The new wharf built at Shanghai by the Blue Funnel Steamship Co. (Messrs. Holt and Co.) is constructed entirely of reinforced concrete and is 1,170 feet in length with a width of 175 feet. It has a depth of over 21 feet of water alongside at the lowest state of the tide, and this will enable the largest of the Blue funnel steamers to remain at the wharf at all times, loading or discharging. On the wharf are enormous transit sheds built of corrugated iron with steel framework. These sheds are capable of holding 10,000 tons of cargo and are well protected from the weather. The property borders on the Yang King creek, on the banks of which has been constructed a concrete bund about 3,000 feet long, for lighters and cargo boats, and close by, there is a large transit shed capable of holding about 3,000 tons of cargo, this shed being of similar construction to those on the main wharf. On the main wharf back of the wharf are two large four storied godowns for the storage of goods, having a capacity of about 50,000 tons. These godowns in common with all the other buildings on the property are fire proof and in addition automatic fire proof doors separate each section of the building on each floor, so that in the event of an outbreak of fire it would be quite an easy matter to keep the flames confined to one portion of the building. In order to handle cargo rapidly and carry it safely from the ground floor to any part of the godowns and vice versa, powerful electric elevators of the latest design have been installed. An extensive and up to date fire installation has been fitted up all over the property and the fire pumps, which are very powerful and capable of throwing streams of water a long distance, are all driven by electric power. The grounds, wharf and godowns are all lit by electricity and all the current used for this purpose is made on the ground, a large power house being erected at the rear of the wharf, containing three modern gas engines, which run the dynamo, and there is also a complete plant for manufacturing the gas required to run the engines. In regard to the fresh water needed there is an abundant supply, artesian wells having been sunk to a depth of over 300 feet, and water of an excellent quality is now being secured and will be a great change from the filtered river water.

The Taiyuan came in with twelve passengers and a shipment of mangoes from Manila.

That the steamer Yangala, plying between Brisbane and Townsville, is a total loss is very probable according to the latest news brought from Australia by the Kumano Maru. According to Captain Windler of that vessel the Yangala sailed for Townsville from Brisbane with 200 souls aboard. This is usually a voyage of 50 hours. Shortly after the Yangala left Brisbane a terrific gale swept over that portion of the sea and at the time of the sailing of the Kumano the Yangala was 4 days over due and the authorities had sent out searchers for the missing craft. Upon arriving at Thursday Island they were informed by cable that no word had been heard of the unfortunate steamer with the exception that a door had been found which it was believed belonged to a stateroom of the Yangala. The Taiyuan also experienced terrible weather.

The north-westerly winds that were blowing in the Gulf of Pechili during the latter end of March had the effect of keeping the water on the bar exceedingly low and nearly a dozen steamers were jammed at the bar for want of sufficient water to cross in.

Three small steamers are being built for the General Steam Navigation Company, London.

Three large cargo steamers are now building for Messrs. A. Holt & Co. of Liverpool.

HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

In making a renewed appeal for funds for the new Hongkong University scheme, the "Pail Mail Gazette" refers to the bands of heroic nurses and doctors who have gone out from Europe to help fight the plague in Manchuria, and makes special mention of the young Chinese Dr. Guoh Liang Tuok, who at Harbin has done splendid work particularly gratifying to Englishmen. "Dr. Guoh Liang Tuok had a brilliant medical course a few years ago at Cambridge, and his countrymen may thank Sir Cecil Smith, late Governor of the Straits Settlements, for founding the scholarship which gave him his initial chance. It is foundation work like this which the new English College at Hongkong is so well calculated to systematise and to extend. For patriotic as well as humanitarian reasons, therefore, we think the appeal we make on behalf of the scheme six months ago will bear timely repetition now."

MANILA'S POSTAL FACILITIES.

The next two months will see the completion of a parcels post and money order system between the Philippines and surrounding territory, as the result of a trip made by Mr. Elliott, the Secretary of commerce and police to Manila, the capital of Java. Such a system between Hongkong and the islands is already in effect, arrangements with Singapore and the Straits Settlements will very shortly mature, and it only remained to secure the co-operation of the authorities of the Dutch East Indies to complete the chain. This Mr. Elliott was able to do during his stay in Batavia, and the new line has been welcomed on all hands here.

NO EUROPEAN HOUSE FAILS.

IN MANILA DURING LAST YEAR.

Selections from speech of retiring President Erlanger of the Merchants Association, Manila:—"During the past eleven years more improvement has been made in the Philippines than in any other country in the far east. "There have been no failures in our European business community during the past year. Pick me out a single country in the world where a similar record can be shown. "Good roads in the islands are making good business."

OUR DIARY.

Wednesday, 12th April.
Bijou Scenic Theatre, 9.15 p.m.
Empire Cinematograph, 9.15 p.m.

Thursday, 13th April.
Y.M.C.A. Lecture, (Chinese Department).
Friday, 14th April.
Public Holiday.
Handel's Messiah, St. John's Cathedral, 9.15 p.m.
Saturday, 15th April.
U. S. R. C. Extraordinary General Meeting, 11 a.m.
Gymkhana Meeting.
A.A.A. Cross Country Run, Public Holiday.
Monday, 17th April.
Lusitano Recreation Club Sports, at Happy Valley, 1 p.m.
Tuesday, 18th April.
Criminal Sessions.
Wednesday, 19th April.
A. S. Watson and Co. Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting, 11.30 a.m.
Thursday, 20th April.
School Sports (Heats) at Race Course, Noon.
Saturday, 22nd April.
Y.M.C.A. (Chinese Department) Annual Sports.
Volunteers' Dinner.
Hongkong Jockey Club, Half-Yearly Meeting, 12.30 p.m.
Monday, 24th April.
School Sports, Finals, at Race Course.
Tuesday, 25th April.
Hongkong Electric Company Annual Meeting, Noon.
Wednesday, 26th April.
Union Insurance Company Meeting, Noon.
China Traders' Company Meeting, 12.30 p.m.
Friday, 28th April.
Stockbrokers' Association's Selling Day for April.
Pulcherrima Concert.

MARINE COURT.

At the Marine Court yesterday a serious case was heard by Commander C. W. Backwith, R.N. Constable Cockle charged Kwok Lu, owner of a passenger boat, with (1) Unlawfully carrying 8 passengers in excess, (2) Unlawfully making fast to the Ho Nam, (3) Unlawfully failing to stop when called upon to do so by a police officer. To the first and third charges the accused pleaded guilty, and was fined (1) \$4, or 14 days' hard labour, (3) \$2, or 14 days' hard labour.

To the second charge he pleaded not guilty, but the marine magistrate did not believe accused's story and he was fined \$2, or 14 days' hard labour on account of being a very troublesome person. The total amount of the fine, \$8, was paid.

Entimations.

WING KEE & CO.
47-49, Connaught Rd.

SHIPOHANDLERS.
PROVISIONS & COAL.

MERCHANTS.
Hongkong, 28th Mar., 1911. [990]

A LING & CO.
FURNITURE AND PHOTO SUPPLIES.

DEVELOPING, PRINTING & ENLARGING.
19, Queen's Road. [863]

CLOUET CHAMPAGNE
EXTRA DRY.
24 pints at \$22.50.

FRENCH STORE,
6 Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 15th Mar., 1911. [47]

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO.
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. 7.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 min.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. " 15 min.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. " 15 min.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. " 10 min.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. " 15 min.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. " 10 min.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. " 15 min.
3.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. " 15 min.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. " 10 min.
NIGHT CARS.
8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.45 to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 min.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. " 30 min.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. " 15 min.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. " 10 min.
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon " 15 min.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " 10 min.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. " 15 min.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. " 10 min.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. " 15 min.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. " 10 min.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra cars at 8.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.
SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 1st April, 1909.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LI KWONG LOONG & CO.
司公隆廣李

CABINET-MAKERS AND ART DECORATORS,
from Shanghai, has re-opened the FURNITURE STORE at
No. 59, Des Voeux Road CENTRAL.
The only Shop in Hongkong with this name.

WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE of every description can be made to order in any design required.

Have been patronised by the Hongkong Club, Hongkong Hotel, Telegraph Co., Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Firms and other leading establishments in the Colony, to whom reference can be made as to the Superior Workmanship and Materials of the Furniture, &c., supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd. write as follows:—"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. LI KWONG LOONG furnished the Annex to our Dispensary and gave us every satisfaction."
(Sd.) A. S. WATSON & Co.
15th May, 1891.

ORDERS punctually attended to and CHARGES most moderate.
AN INSPECTION INVITED.
15th May, 1891.

Entimations.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the above Club will be held on SATURDAY, the 22nd April, 1911, at 12.30 p.m., at the Offices of the Jockey Club on the Ground Floor of the Hongkong Annex, Chater Road.

By Order,
T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, 10th April, 1911. [1046]

BANK HOLIDAYS.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 6 of 1875, and Government Notification No. 87 of 7th instant, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on the following days:—

FRIDAY, 11th April.
SATURDAY, 15th "
MONDAY, 17th "
Hongkong, 10th April, 1911. [1044]

WANTED.

AN experienced BOOK-KEEPER with knowledge of general office work.
None but a Britisher need apply.
Good salary to suitable man.
Apply to—
X. X. X.,
c/o the "Hongkong Telegraph,"
Hongkong, 10th April, 1911. [1047]

WANTED.

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A.B.C., 6th edition Western Union.

THE Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1911

SIDELIGHTS.

Very few foreign residents in China find time or means to follow carefully the trend of politics at home, although intensely interested in the outcome of any of the great questions that produce general elections and hot debates in the House, but an occasional sidelight on the matters that fill the pages of the home press may help local political prophets, if any there be, to form their opinions. As a matter of fact the political situation at home at the moment is quaintly interesting; anything indeed will attract attention when it becomes ludicrous. Three great problems confront legislators, the Parliament Bill, which is to wipe out the House of Lords; Welsh Disestablishment, which explains itself; and Home Rule for Ireland, which may mean anything. Mr. Asquith is pledged to all three; and since the Welsh and the Irish give him a majority, one would imagine that all was plain sailing. Alas, such is not the case. In the first place the Lords fail to see

why they shouldn't "have a shot" at reform themselves, and so about the time they receive the Parliament Bill from the Commons the Commons will receive the Reform Bill from the Lords. The Commons demanding respectful attention for their measure must give their Lordships' bantling equal consideration. If they do not like its appearance they must amend it, and there at once we come to the only feasible settlement—by agreement. Thus all the noisy talk of the past months has been wasted.

The other two problems are more intricate, but the situation they bring about is equally amusing. If the Irish vote were removed from Westminster Mr. Asquith would find himself with a majority probably unequal to bringing in Welsh Disestablishment. Thus argue the Welsh. So they oppose Home Rule—until they are "all snugged up and comfy," themselves. The Irish do not care a rap one way or the other for Disestablishment; it has to do with a "heretic" church any way; but being Irish they declare they will have Home Rule now if not sooner, and so they oppose Welsh Disestablishment. Mr. Asquith soothes the belligerents as best he may, but the only way to do it is not to legislate at all (in order that he may retain a majority with which to legislate) while he murmurs "There, there now!" like the old

nurse of contemporary print. Meanwhile the Opposition attacks the three impartially, and the whole four parties it will be readily agreed form a picture for the laughter of the Gods. What would we not give for a little of the same element in local politics!

OPIUM SMUGGLING.

One of the most serious questions with which the Customs authorities in Manila have to grapple is the prevention of the illegal entry of opium smuggled from Hongkong. The wiles of the Asiatic opium smuggler are innumerable. In skill and offortery he surpasses the old "free traders" who used to run cargoes of lace and brandy into England from Holland and France. But he differs from the old Channel smuggler in this respect. The latter carried the proscribed goods at his own risk; that is to say, at the risk of being shot or losing his ship. The Asiatic opium smuggler, on the other hand, employs surreptitiously other people's vessels to carry the dangerous cargo and requires only to see to their safe entry past the Customs barrier. In this way owners of steamships running from Hongkong to the Philippines become unconscious agents and abettors of the smuggler. Innocent looking packages made up to resemble some commonplace cargo are often found to contain thousands of dollars worth of illicit opium. However willing may the shipmaster be to aid the authorities in their efforts to suppress the traffic, the fact remains that amongst his freight may be concealed vast quantities of the poppy drug which it is the desire of the Philippines authorities to exclude. In Hongkong the illicit opium dealer is very drastically dealt with indeed, yet still the traffic proceeds. Sentences of heavy fines and imprisonment are freely dealt out, and still there is no cessation in the unlawful trade. In Manila it has been thriving, principally on account of the lax manner in which the repressive laws have been administered in the past. It was the practice for some time to impose light fines upon persons found to be implicated in the smuggling or distribution of opium, so that the

business became as it were a kind of commercial gamble—the amount of the possible monetary penalty versus the vigilance of the Customs. Last week, however, a decided check was dealt to the illicit traffic in the form of a long prison term and a heavy fine imposed by Judge Gale upon Estaban de la Cruz and nine accomplices who had attempted to land in Manila 10,000 pesos worth of prepared opium which entered the port concealed in cement barrels forming part of the cargo of the Hongkong-Manila liner Zafiro. The sentences ranged from eighteen months in Billbid, with a fine of 1000 pesos, to four months and a day. That gaol sentences of severity constitute the only real preventive against illegal trading in the drug was made more than ever apparent in this instance, for within twelve hours after the sentences had been passed the prices of opium in the secret trade went up one hundred per cent. It just amounts to this: that it is futile to pass heavy penalties upon the puny accomplices while the principal escapes with a fine. The principal is quite prepared to pay any number of fines but he does not want to go to gaol. So that when the identity of a principal is disclosed, there should be no hesitation on the part of the judge to inflict that form of punishment which has been proved from experience to be the only effective deterrent.

HONGKONG DAY BY DAY.

A Police picnic will take place on Monday next.

Mr. Charles Ott, manager of the Philippine Match Factory and also of a hat factory in Manila, has arrived here and will proceed to Europe.

Mr. Peyton Griffin, of South-east-on-Sea, arrived in the Colony to-day from home to join the staff of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

Lieut. Henry Reilly, of the U.S. Army, has arrived here on his way to the States. He has been stationed in Manila for many years, and has been visiting Borneo, Siam, and Indo-China.

Another motor-car accident occurred last night in Leighton Hill Road. The car was travelling at a good speed, and while crossing the Bowring Canal it ran into a lamp post. No damage was done to the car.

Religious services in a local church, to be followed by a grand reception and ball in the afternoon and evening, is the tentative programme decided upon by loyal subjects of King George residing in Manila, to observe coronation day on June 22 next.

Isidoro Kishono, a Filipino stevedore at work with the force unloading the cargo of the Japanese liner Kumano Maru when in Manila, fell into one of the hatches on the 7th inst., and suffered injuries which may prove fatal.

Moe Cheung, the well-known photographer, sends us a number of photographs of Chief Detective Inspector Hanson being decorated by His Excellency the Governor, another of Mr. Van den Born (lying in Shatin, three flash-light photos taken at the Jubilee dinner of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, the crowds at the recent processions in Canton, and photos taken on Sunday at the presentation of prizes at the C.Y.C.

Man Lai Kung, of No. 261, Kam Tin, Pak Pui, near Cheung Sui Village, reports that at 10 p.m. on the 10th inst., three men, one of whom was armed with a knife, entered her house by forcing the door open. They ransacked the house and stole clothing and jewellery to the value of \$5170. Only the first robber's description could be given by the woman; the others she could not describe, nor identify. No arrests were made.

ARBITRATION.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PROPOSALS.

WARNING AGAINST "OVER-DOING" IT.

The "Westminster Gazette" published letters from eight bishops who are hopeful of an arbitration treaty with the United States. Allusions to President Taft's and Sir Edward Grey's utterances were general in places of worship in Great Britain on March 19th.

The newspapers, particularly the Liberal ones, are giving prominence to the American arbitration suggestion.

A "CHALLENGE" TO CHRISTIANS.

The Archbishop of York, Dr. Lang, preaching in St. Peter's Parish Church, Sheffield, said that statesmen of both parties had issued a challenge to which Christians were bound to respond with new conviction and energy, and to concentrate upon further effort in the cause of peace.

ENGLAND'S VILE EXAMPLE.

Rev. Bernard Vaughan, S.J. (brother of the late Cardinal Vaughan), speaking at Westminster, declared that it was painful and shameful that such treaties should be necessary after 20 centuries of Christ's rule. Father Vaughan said he thanked God that England was setting a vile example, which other nations would not be able to neglect.

EXTENSION OF INTERNATIONAL COURT.

Rev. R.J. Campbell, preaching at the City Temple, said civilization was no longer able to carry the burden which the materialism and mutual distrust of the nations had imposed. It was necessary, Mr. Campbell declared, that the International Court of Arbitration should be extended to adjudicate on every cause of national difference. "This," he added, "would necessitate the appointment of international police, to the cost of which each country would contribute its quota."

A NEW IDEAL.

The John Clifford (Baptist), in the course of his sermon at the Peace-street and Westbourne Park Church, said the pronouncements introduced a new factor in the international situation. Hitherto, Dr. Clifford said, the ideal had been that nations should never fight unless they had previously submitted their disputes to arbitration. Now the ideal was to arbitrate but never to fight.

IMPRESSIVE INCIDENT.

After Dr. R. F. Horton's address at the Lyndhurst-road Congregational Church, Hampstead, the congregation rose to their feet to signify their assent to the treaty, and then sank on their knees and prayed for the success of Sir Edward Grey's proposals.

DANGER FORESHADOWED.

Mr. T. Gibson Bowles, ex-M.P. (Liberal) for King's Lynn, speaking at Bath, expressed the fear that the world would regard the treaty as an offensive and defensive alliance of the Anglo-Saxons, in order to dominate the world, and that it would thus lead to peace, but to war.

RISK OF NEW TROUBLES.

Mr. G. N. Barnes, M.P. (Labour), Glasgow, (Blackfriars), in a speech at Wolverhampton, said he hoped that Sir Edward Grey would not overdo the Anglo-American aspect. An American alliance, he added, might well bring new troubles. The German bogey, too, had got to be buried.

GOLD RECEPTION IN PARIS.

The Paris correspondent of "The Times" announces that the scheme has been coldly received in France. Frenchmen consider that Britain, by becoming closely identified with America, would be relieved of many of the anxieties which made her value the friendship of France and Russia.

THE SOCIALIST VIEW.

M. Jaures, the Socialist leader, writing in "L'Humanite," says that it is certain that arbitration between Great Britain and the United States will be adopted shortly, and afterwards changed to a defensive alliance. The progress of arbitration, M. Jaures adds, is due to the influence of an organized proletariat.

EMPIRE TO DISINTEGRATE.

After discussing the the reciprocity arrangements between Canada and the United States with business men and others in Vancouver and Victoria (B.C.), Sir William Lyne came back to Sydney with the conviction that if the reciprocity treaty is ratified by the Dominion House of Commons, Canada will be annexed by the States in eight or ten years, and the British Empire will begin to disintegrate.

Sir William attributes the Canadian reciprocity negotiations to the failure of the British Government in 1907 to make a preferential treaty with the self-governing dominions. "I have very little doubt," he said, "that this is the outcome of the action of Great Britain at the last Federal conference which Mr. Deakin and I attended in refusing to listen to our preferential trade proposals, or anything we were advocating in regard to our commerce. Having failed to make an arrangement with Great Britain, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Prime Minister, tried to negotiate with France, and, failing there, he tried to negotiate with Germany. He failed again, and so turned to America. I say this reciprocity treaty is the outcome of the Imperial Government's refusal to help the colonies.

"Nevertheless I think it was a terrible thing for Sir Wilfrid Laurier to do. I was among a lot of Americans in San Francisco, and the idea in their minds was the absorption of Canada. They don't cloak it at all, nor do they attempt to disguise the way it will be done.

"This reciprocal trade allows the trusts and combines of America to spread through Canada just as they have in the States. A great many Americans will go to Canada and in eight or ten years there will be an agitation for annexation. It will be decided by a referendum of all the Canadian people, and there will be enough nationalised Americans, together with the Canadians in favour of annexation, to carry it.

"The British Empire in the near future will stand on a base with three legs—Australia, Canada, and South Africa, and this action of Sir Wilfrid Laurier is the first step towards integration of the Empire. Australia will be affected by it, and I am surprised that Britain has not stopped in and taken a hand. If Britain expressed very strong opinions against the reciprocal arrangements, I have no doubt the feeling would be respected by the Canadians. I am very glad to see that there is a growing feeling against the treaty. If the matter had come to a head while I was there I am sure the treaty would have been ratified, but I think the people are now considering what it will mean. I think they have got more sense, and they will stop the treaty before it is too late."

MARINE COURT.

Before Commander O. W. Beckwith, R.N., a case was heard in which P. C. Rodjek summoned 19 masters of steam launches. From evidence given by the complainant it appears that he was called by signal by the s.s. Catherine. Appear on the 6th at 4 p.m. The charge was of unlawfully placing their launches in such a manner as to cause an obstruction to the Appar boat. All of them, except two who did not appear, pleaded guilty and were fined \$5 each and cautioned.

THE WORRIES OF THE MANDARIN.

In connection with the Canton assassination the following, from an American exchange, is not without interest. Another real worry, indeed a danger that threatens almost every official in the present temper of the people is the possibility of some sudden outbreak of rage. A paternal government worries him; the local gentry may pursue him; the self-governing society criticises him unmercifully, the free press vilifies him. His wife has lost the dozen far niente glances of early traditions. Little wonder, therefore, that there are frequent reports of mandarins wishing to resign their incumbencies, and among the more persistent of these are several viceroys as well as others of humbler rank.

SUPREME COURT.

HONGKONG BUTCHERY CASE.

EUROPEAN ACCOUNTANT'S EVIDENCE.

Before his Lordship the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Pigott, at the Supreme Court Wednesday morning, the case was resumed in which John Tatam, runner of the King Edward Hotel, is seeking for the taking of accounts of the receipts and disbursements of the Hongkong Butchery Company since 24th September, 1896, and for further or other relief. Mr. M. W. Slade, K.C., instructed by Mr. J. H. Gardiner, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. C. E. H. Beavis, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, was for the defendant.

Mr. A. R. Lowe, accountant, was recalled. Witness stated that he had done as he was directed by his Lordship, yesterday, and found that his Lordship was quite wrong. The only profit that was made was in October, \$786.57. There was no loss in respect of that month. The losses in November amounted to \$148.82. The profit in December was \$35.93. The January loss was \$612.02. The two losses amounted to \$761 and the profit to \$882, which left a difference of some \$121.

In answer to his Lordship, witness said that in his figures he only took into consideration the net profits and did not take the working expenses into account. The net profit for October was \$500 and the working expenses \$500.

His Lordship—The working expenses for October was only \$185!

Witness—That was paid in October.

Proceeding, witness stated that what he did was to apply a portion of the expenses to a separate account.

His Lordship—Either you must take all the accounts one month back or take them as they are printed.

Witness—My figures total up to the exact amount that appears in the balance sheet.

His Lordship—What seems extraordinary is that in the first month showed such a large profit!

Continuing, witness said that the Company may have had to fight competition.

Mr. Slade—In working up your stores accounts, have you attempted to differentiate between purchases of butter and of perishable articles, such as salt meat, butter, and so on?

At this point, witness submitted certain figures in answer to Counsel's question.

His Lordship—What puzzles me is that the stores accounts for December and January are so much heavier than the previous months.

Witness—There were large purchases.

Mr. Slade—What of meat?

Witness—Practically meat. They would buy a pig now and then and sometimes beef. Practically all meat.

His Lordship—It does seem extraordinary.

Witness at this stage referred to a certain figure, which, he said, was in respect of salt beef.

Mr. Potter—How do you know it is salt beef? Is there anything in the books to show that?

Mr. Slade—We've Tatam's word for it.

Mr. Potter—Mr. Tatam has a great memory to be able to go back 14 years.

Mr. Slade—We've taken Howell's word in respect of many details. (To witness)—Probably there is a large or substantial amount put down for January which is for February. Have you taken the amount of the customers' total indebtedness?

Witness—I've checked the figures and found them correct.

Mr. Slade—The total amount shown on the face of the figures is \$3,203?

Witness—It's shown as \$3,000.

Mr. Slade—What, collected more than what appears on the ledger?—Yes.

How?—Recoveries.

The receipts do not tally, and that at a time when the Company was not making cash sales. It may have been due to a serious error.

Isn't it a serious error? Doesn't it show that customers' purchases were being put somewhere?—Not necessarily.

That's the inference. The whole amount of the sales has been accounted for by cash receipts. The presumption is that the balances are wrong.

At this point, a question arose as to whether Mr. Slade was entitled to put in certain figures.

Mr. Potter objected.

His Lordship—Do I understand you to say that Mr. Slade cannot take out figures and put them in evidence?

Mr. Potter—That's so, my Lord.

His Lordship—I cannot understand your attitude in this matter. Counsel took out figures himself and put them in, but not as evidence. I now intend to refer the books to the Registrar.

Mr. Potter—An expert accountant has been called into the box and I should have thought he was the proper person who should go into the books.

His Lordship—I cannot see the slightest objection.

Mr. Potter—My Lord, I wish to recall Mr. Tatam owing to certain information I received yesterday. The point is that it has been suggested that Tatam by his industry worked up a substantial business.

His Lordship—I thought Howell had admitted that.

Mr. Potter—Oh no, my Lord. I did not go into it at the time because I did not think it was relevant but it might be relevant now.

Mr. Tatam was recalled. Witness said that in 1908, he was employed by the Dairy Farm Company. He remembered getting a letter from the directors (produced).

Mr. Potter—That letter expressed dissatisfaction at the manner you managed your shop?

His Lordship—What has that got to do with the issue?

Mr. Potter—I want to show that as manager he was not successful. I cannot allow the suggestion to be made that I did not put the letter to Tatam under cross-examination.

His Lordship—If you have other evidence relating to 1891 or 1905, I'm willing to let it go in, but it seems to me that this letter is hopelessly irrelevant. I really cannot allow you to waste the time of the Court.

Mr. Potter—Not relevant in cross-examination?

His Lordship—Hopelessly irrelevant. In fact, I may say that I would be surprised to know anybody would dream of putting in such a thing.

Mr. Potter—Your Lordship does not think I'm justified in putting it in?

His Lordship—It's hopelessly irrelevant.

Counsel proceeded to ask witness a certain question.

His Lordship—You asked me to allow you to call the witness on certain definite grounds. I must ask you to confine yourself to those grounds.

Mr. Potter (To witness)—Wasn't it Howell who inserted advertisements in the papers and drafted letters for you?

Witness—Yes, at my suggestion. We were both present.

Do you suggest that you canvassed for customers yourself?—Yes.

Did you get them?—Sometimes I was successful; sometimes I was not.

About what period was this?—I can't say the date.

Before 1907?—Yes.

That was the most you could do? You had a number of friends, and you expected them to deal with you?—I put the matter to them in the same way as I would have done to any other lady or gentleman.

That was all you could do?—That was all you could do under the circumstances.

Mr. Slade—You were steward at one time of Mount Austin Hotel?

Mr. Potter—I don't think that affects the issue.

Mr. Slade—It has been suggested that Tatam lived on Howell's charity. It's nothing of the sort. (To witness)—As steward you were brought into contact with several residents?—Yes.

Sanitary Inspector Fisher was the next witness called. He said in 1896, he was a bailiff in the Supreme Court. On several occasions, he assisted Howell with the books. He would not absolutely swear to the months, but it was during the first part of the Butchery's existence. He remembered a meeting which was

held in Howell's house. At that meeting there were present Howell, Tatum, a Chinese clerk of the Butchery and witness himself, and also another gentleman whom he did not know and who was introduced to him as an American. As far as he would gather, the meeting was called for the purpose of going into the accounts. The impression that had always remained with him was that the business was a losing concern from the beginning.

Mr. Slade—Are you an accountant?

Witness—No.

Are you skilled in accounts?

No.

Can you suggest why your valuable assistance was called by Howell?—I can give no particular reason, except that Howell required assistance.

Your recollection is rather vague?—That's true. Fourteen years is a very, very long time.

If Howell had not spoken to you lately and said he and so-and-so was there you could not have said it entirely off the reel?—I could.

Although you had no interest in the matter?—Yes.

Did Howell tell you anything about the American?—No, he mentioned the accounts.

I suggest that you were never there at all?—Oh yes, Sir, I was there right enough.

Arthur Hill, Assistant Bailiff at the Supreme Court, said he remembered being present at an interview held in the Registry of the Supreme Court. Tatum came to the window and said to Howell, "I want to speak to you privately," and Howell replied, "Whatever you wish to tell me you can say in the other man's hearing." Tatum then said, "We've been good friends for a long time. The accounts you have made up are quite correct. If I draw up a note, will you please sign it?" Howell said, "Mr. Tatum, you have a solicitor and I'll not do it behind his back. Let your solicitor draw up a note and I'll sign it."

Mr. Slade—You're very positive about it?

Witness—I'm very positive about it, Mr. Slade.

You are a brother-in-law of Howell?—Yes, but not at that time.

You had no interest in Howell then?—I had, because I know all that was going on.

This was in 1904?—Yes, I took notes and looked after the conversation.

I put it to you that it's suggested that Howell asked Tatum to sign it and he offered to pay half the solicitor's costs if he did so. He never suggested that. He said, "If your solicitor will draw up the document, I'll sign it."

You are quite indignant at Tatum, Mr. Hill, aren't you?—No, I'm not indignant. Howell is honest in business and Tatum knows just as much about the figures as Howell does. Tatum knows more about this business than he has told the Court. I know it for an absolute fact: I'm only telling the truth and I'm not afraid to face anyone.

His Lordship—Very well.

Mr. Slade—It would have been to Tatum's advantage to have had the note drawn up and signed by him?—Yes, because it would have made Tatum statute-barred.

It was never done?—No. Howell should have taken the note from him then and there. That's what I would have done.

Mr. Potter—That's what I would have done.

You were attorney to Howell in 1908?—Yes.

Didn't you have a writ to issue against the Hongkong Butchery and didn't you deliberately delay it in order to give due warning to Howell?—No, I did not. I actually paid money to get some of my friends out of trouble.

The writ about the Butchery was brought to you sealed?—Yes.

In the ordinary course of routine, are the writs brought to you to be sealed?—Sometimes.

The ordinary custom among the Chinese is to obtain a form and then either fill it up or ask for instructions how to fill it up, and then it's sealed by the bailiff prior to being served?—Yes.

Do I understand you to say that in this case the writ was brought to you not sealed?—Yes.

I suggest that you did what you did as attorney?—No.

You were his attorney at that time?—Yes.

And if Howell is a person with some control on behalf of the Butchery, you would be in a position to secure that a small sum was accepted on account?—I say absolutely no. Mr. Howell to my knowledge—and I had all his papers—never had one cent in the Hongkong Butchery. The only money that came to him every month was \$15 and that \$15 was paid over to my wife as pocket money.

His Lordship—So that you did not act as attorney?

Witness—No.

Mr. Slade—Can you tell me when Howell removed from Queen's Road to Morrison Hill?

Witness—I think about 1888 or 1889. I was not in the Colony then.

J. Leonard, bailiff in the Court, examined by Mr. Potter, said he remembered that about two years ago the Butchery had a claim against a man named Bowen. Tang-Kee, the proprietor, came down to issue a writ. Witness told Tang-Kee that he knew Bowen and would speak to him about it. He did so and Bowen paid him the writ. Some time afterwards, he believed, a writ was going to be issued by the Butchery against Bowen.

What do you remember about the incident of O'Halloran; did he pay some money over to Mr. Hill?—Yes.

You had spoken to him in the first instance?—Yes.

Who asked you to speak to Mr. Hill?—He spoke to me about it. He told me to tell O'Halloran there was a bill owing and that he had better pay it or there would be a bill issued.

Did O'Halloran pay him the money and a chit to you?—Yes.

What was the substance of that chit?—That I need not trouble any more, as he had paid that bill. The Court adjourned at one o'clock.

After this, A. R. Lowe, accountant, was recalled.

His Lordship—What I do not understand in the accounts is this, that the ledger accounts which were carefully gone through, show there is \$3200 outstanding at the end of Jan., but you have here amounts owing by customers collected in February, March and May to the amount of \$600.

Witness—I took it from the cash book, and this account is for more than his ledger account shows.

His Lordship—How would you account for these amounts?

Witness—Unless I took them myself I could not account for them.

His Lordship—The Registrar has been at work and verified them.

Mr. Slade—The additions are the Registrar's. He guaranteed them.

His Lordship—The Registrar has been through them and within \$50 or \$60 they are correct.

Mr. Slade (to witness)—You seem to have taken out of the cash book amounts owing by customers and put them into this account.

Witness—The amount shown has been paid into the bank and it accounts for more than he had to account for.

His Lordship—I am not quite sure of this: were the meat sales cash sales?

Mr. Slade—These were cash sales.

Witness—It may be that people had several bills for small amounts and paid them altogether later on.

From what bills should the missing \$1,400 be met out of?—I cannot say.

Mr. Slade—But the difficulty is this: assuming that the ledger does not show the whole of the amounts afterwards collected, there must have been some other record kept of certain customers' bills not inserted in this ledger, which would account for a very great deal of the deficiency which your Lordship pointed out, that although their account of meat purchases rose very largely in January the amount they received from the very much increased sales of meat is not more.

His Lordship—They must have left it out.

Witness—I cannot explain that where the books are 16 years old.

Mr. Slade—But if they were not kept properly?

Witness—But they are destroyed.

But assuming that the books are forthcoming and they showed that they were not kept properly?—Not after 16 years, unless you had the man who kept them. He could explain anything in question. It is unfair to ask me to explain it. No business man could.

But if you have shown the amounts in the ledger and have not compared them with the amounts shown in the cash book, how can you say that these books have been regularly kept?—That was six months afterwards.

Mr. Slade—You have shown in this certificate the amounts received from customers in February, March, April and May, and you have not checked the ledger to see whether or not the ledger amounts correspond with amounts subsequently collected?

Witness—I had figures given to me to show that the money had been accounted for.

But you have certified that the books were well and regularly kept without finding out whether the balances shown you as paid from customers on the face of the ledger at the end of January corresponded with the amounts shown in the cash books as having been collected for that period?—But I showed more.

The inference is that these books were not kept well and regularly?—You cannot expect a business of this kind to go into book-keeping so very elaborately. Many firms of big standing do not keep elaborate books.

His Lordship—I think what Mr. Lowe means is that he finds that the ledger accounts were superfluous without going to the end to see whether the results corresponded.

Witness—No; it was not necessary.

Mr. Slade—We are now talking about the figures for this period and comparing the ledger book figures with the cash book.

His Lordship—What he intends is to go to the end of 1890 only.

Mr. Slade—But he swears for the cash book in his certificate.

His Lordship—There is a difference, I admit.

Mr. Slade—The system may have been good, but the way in which it was carried out was deficient, whether by accident or design.

His Lordship—It is important whether the first figure covers other minor variations.

Mr. Slade—But this is not a minor variation, for the amounts of the customers' accounts to that extent have not been inserted in the ledger, and at the same time we find that the amount received from customers is very much smaller than one would anticipate from the amount of meat bought; and the inference is overwhelming that there are a great many other accounts of customers not inserted in the ledger and not accounted for.

His Lordship—This account shows that there was more money collected from customers and therefore that if as a fact there were other ledger accounts the inference is that he was satisfied.

Mr. Slade—I think your Lordship, the inference is that there was a great many other customers' accounts kept in some other books, the proceeds of which never came into the account at all.

Mr. Potter—It is suggested that this sum of \$3,364 was outstanding in January, 1896.

His Lordship—They are figures which have been verified.

Mr. Potter—It's necessary to verify them still further.

Witness—From the ledger?

His Lordship—The ledger balance.

Mr. Potter—What did Mr. Slade mean?

Witness—That he took out all accounts which had not been paid.

You showed the sum of \$3,000?—Yes.

Mr. Potter—The suggestion is that there are other books which have not been disclosed. Is that your suggestion, Mr. Slade?

Mr. Slade—Yes, otherwise the bills would not have been sent to customers.

Witness—was at this stage taken through the books in detail.

Mr. Slade—I'm leaving on Friday.

Mr. Potter—I'm sorry.

Mr. Slade—If my friend goes on at this rate, he'll have witnesses in the box for another month.

Mr. Potter—I can't help it. We must get at the truth.

His Lordship—The fact has been

been patent throughout this case.

Mr. Slade—It has not been patent to me. The case has assumed greater importance since yesterday and it must be finished by to-morrow. I can't sit here and check the accounts till 8 o'clock.

Mr. Potter—The case will be finished to-morrow. There's nothing more except my address and that of my friend.

His Lordship—And the facts to be considered and the delivery of judgment. If you so wish, the accounts can be checked by Registrar, who will sit till 8 o'clock or even midnight.

Mr. Potter—I don't wish that. His Lordship—The question has been patent throughout this case and it has now been emphasized by Mr. Lowe in the box when he speaks to a difference of \$400. I've yielded a great deal already and I'm not disposed to yield any further.

Mr. Potter—I'm indebted to your Lordship for yielding me these concessions but so far I've not asked for anything in the shape of accounts. We've gone to the expense of engaging an expert and I don't think we've delayed the case for one moment.

His Lordship—I'm sorry, but I can't sit here and check the account.

Mr. Potter—My Lord, I regard it in the interests of justice to go into the figures. It'll only take a couple of hours. I merely want the result. Once the matter is investigated, Mr. Lowe can state the result in two minutes. At all events, your Lordship is not going to sit after 4 o'clock. I ask for an hour's adjournment.

His Lordship—I cannot do that. You can address me now and the result can come to-morrow morning.

Mr. Potter—It makes no difference to me.

His Lordship—That's it.

MR. POTTER'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Potter in opening his address said that the case naturally divided itself into two parts—firstly as to what happened before Tatum left the Colony and secondly, as to what happened after he left the Colony. He proposed to take the statement of claim and all the allegations of plaintiff and divide them into two compartments. The first allegation was that the business of the Hongkong Butchery was under the entire control of Howell. That statement had been disproved absolutely, because it was now admitted by the plaintiff that when the Butchery was run on old lines, the books were kept under his own eyes and he could see them at any moment. That was not all. They now knew that Tatum had kept a somewhat elaborate account which he completed in January, 1896, and went on more or less accurately up to January, 1897. That was the only account necessary to be kept by plaintiff and Howell up to the time that Yuen Chung took over the business.

So far from establishing his allegations, it was now admitted by the plaintiff that the accounts were not kept by Howell and that he himself kept the most important accounts from January, 1896. The tables, in fact, were turned on himself. The next allegation as regarded the first period was that Howell converted to his own use large sums of money. He (Mr. Potter) did not know whether his friend was going to say that even one penny of the money was converted to his own use by Howell. The allegation had now dwindled down to this—that there were certain drawings by Howell and that they could not understand the items. Mr. Slade was apparently satisfied on the point in the first instance and nothing more had been heard of it since. The allegations of fraud had miserably failed and, he ventured to say, so had every other allegation made throughout that case. The third allegation of fraud was falsely and fraudulently representing that the business of the Butchery was in a bad way, and that plaintiff owed him money; further, that Howell fraudulently persuaded plaintiff to leave the Colony. That was a most misleading statement of facts, to say nothing more, because it had not apparently been suggested, recently, at least, that Howell had made any representation whatsoever regarding the state of the business at the time alleged by the plaintiff.

THE PARTITION OF CHINA.

HIGH OFFICIALS ACCUSED OF TREACHERY.

Great indignation is being expressed amongst the native papers against the high officials who were responsible for the Russo-Chinese agreement regarding the frontier question; and this is heightened by the rumours concerning the imminent partition of China. One of the leading newspapers calls public attention to the fact that Prince Ching and His Excellency Na Tung, two of the Grand Councillors, recently gave a series of receptions and banquets in celebration of the "successful settlement" of the dispute with Russia. Why, asks the journal, do they call it successful when China has had to grant concessions and forego frontier rights? In thus acting, these officials have sold their country.

It was the duty of the Grand Councillors to punish the officials who were responsible for the Russo-Chinese agreement but they pay no heed. If this state of corruption was allowed to continue, the nation could never progress.

Recent telegrams had been received from the Chinese Ministers at London and Paris stating that a conference of the Powers had been held at Paris to consider and discuss the partition of China. According to these two Ministers, the whole of China would be divided up with the exception of Honan and Shansi.

In the opinion of the native press, the partition of China is bound to happen sooner or later. That it is not brought into immediate execution is not because the conference of Powers was afraid of the Chinese Government but of the Chinese people.

The senators of the National Assembly had repeatedly demanded the convention of a special meeting to consider the frontier disputes and to discuss the critical situation of China at the present moment. These demands have all been ignored by the Grand Councillors. Everything seems to be gloomy and the immediate future of the country is believed to hold out no very hopeful prospects.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING.

The case of the Chinese woman, who was charged yesterday morning with kidnapping two girls on the 20th of March, was again heard this afternoon before Mr. J. R. Wood. It appears that the two girls left No. 33 D'Aguiar Street, the residence of Mr. Po Yuk Sing, on the 20th ult. for school. On their return, they were met by the defendant and another woman, who said they would take them to see the aeroplane. The girls followed them and were taken on board a ship.

Detective Sergeant Grant prosecuted.

After hearing the evidence his Worship committed the defendant for trial.

On Monday, the 17th instant, a cricket match will be played on the Hongkong Cricket Club's ground between the H. K. C. C. and the United Services XI. Play begins at 10.30 a.m.

Today's Advertisements.

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

NOTICE is hereby given that all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the transaction of Public Business on the following days:—

FRIDAY, 14th April.
SATURDAY, 15th April.
MONDAY, 17th April.

By Order,
A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1911. [1055]

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

NOTICE is hereby given that all MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the transaction of Public Business on the following days:—

FRIDAY, 14th April.
SATURDAY, 15th April.
MONDAY, 17th April.

By Order,
A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1911. [1056]

Today's Advertisements.

TO LET.

FROM 1st June, No. 104 The PEAK, partially furnished. Apply to—

S. J. DAVID & Co.
Hongkong, 12th April, 1911. [1053]

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE FIRST GYMKHANA MEETING of the Season will be held at Happy Valley on SATURDAY, the 15th April, 1911, commencing at 3.30 p.m.

The Charge of Admission will be \$1.00 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club or Gymkhana Club.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half-price.
The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

REGINALD F. C. MASTER,
Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.
Hongkong, 12th April, 1911. [1051]

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS OF THE Letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on TUESDAY, the 18th day of April, 1911, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land at Bonham Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 5th April, 1904, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot	Area in Acres	Boundaries	Containing in Acres	Annual Rent	Upper Price
1	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5

Hongkong, 12th April, 1911. [1054]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship "MISHIMA MARU" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 13th March, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the date of the steamship's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Hongkong, 12th April, 1911. [6]

Intimations

HAM.

Send for our AUSTRALIAN "DAIRY FARM" BRAND HAM.

The Finest Smoked Hams on the Market.

The Dairy Farm Co., Limited.

POPULAR "ASAHI" BEER.

Note our Price \$12.00 per case containing 4 dozen quarts or 6 dozen pints.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1911. [84]

Today's Advertisements.

VICTORIA BRITISH SCHOOL.

THE above School RE-OPENS after the Easter Vacation on TUESDAY, April 18th.

For information respecting fees, etc., apply to—

H. A. COX, B.A.,
Headmaster.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship "SICILIA" FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.'s Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

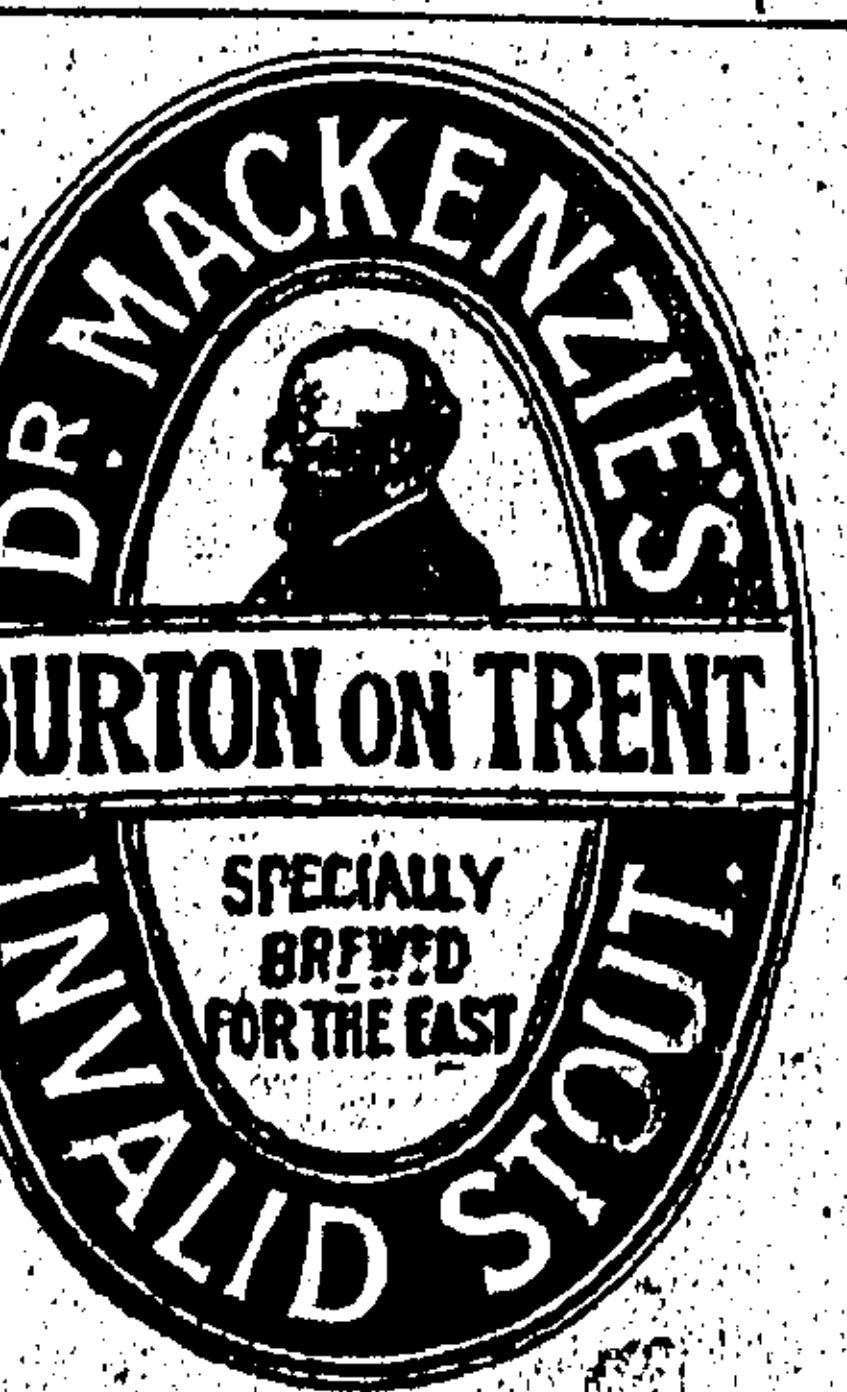
Goods not cleared by the 16th inst. at 4 p.m., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the date of the steamship's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWITT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1911. [4]



The Local Government Analyst Certified on the 28th January 1911, on the Analysis made by him on a Bottle of this Stout taken by him at random from a bin, that the Sample was both good and sound.

H. PRICE & CO., LTD.,
WINE MERCHANTS.

12, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 5th April, 1911.

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
RAILWAY CO'S
Royal Mail Steamship Line.

"EMPRESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.
The only Line that maintains a Regular Scheduled Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER SAVING 5 TO 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and Quebec, &c.
(Subject to alteration.)
Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong

"MONTEAGLE"

TUESDAY, APRIL 18TH.

From Quebec.

"ALLAN LINE"

FRIDAY, MAY 26TH.

"EMPRESS OF INDIA"

SATURDAY, APRIL 20TH.

"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"

SATURDAY, MAY 20TH.

"EMPRESS OF CHINA"

SATURDAY, JUNE 10TH.

"MONTEAGLE"

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28TH.

"EMPRESS OF INDIA"

SATURDAY, JULY 1ST.

"EMPRESS OF IRELAND"

FRIDAY, JULY 28TH.

"Empress" Steamers will depart from Hongkong at 8 p.m.
"Monteagle" 12 noon.
Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,500 tons, Speed 20 Knots, and are regarded as equal to none on the Atlantic.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.
Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States, and Europe, also Around the World.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and North in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct Line).....£71.10/-
Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Pacific Line either from Canadian Port or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES—Special rates (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Consular Services—European Civil Service Officials posted in Asia, and to European Officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan, and their families. Full particulars of application from Agents.

Through Passengers are allowed stop over privileges at the various points of interest en route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (Term Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.
Via Canadian Atlantic Port£43.
Via New York£45.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—
D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent,
Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For	Steamship	On
SANDAKAN	MAUSANG	Thursday, 13th April, 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALOUTTA	FOOKSANG	Saturday, 15th April, Noon.
MANILA	YUENSANG	Saturday, 15th April, 2 p.m.
TIENSIN, TSINGTAU, CHEONGSHING	Sunday, 16th April, D'light.	
SHANGHAI	WOFANG	Sunday, 16th April, D'light.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN, (Occupying 21 days).

The steamers "Katsang," "Nansang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin and Newchwang.
† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Khat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD.**
General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1911.

BANK LINE, LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
VANCOUVER and SEATTLE via
SHANGHAI and JAPANESE PORTS.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	On or about
"SUVERIO"	6,232	F. S. Cowley	4th May

To be followed by other steamers of the Company at regular intervals.

The Steamers of the Bank Line, Ltd., carry cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the chief ports in Mexico, and Central and South America. Will call at Amoy and Keelung if sufficient inducement offers.

The Steamers of the Line are of the most modern type, have excellent accommodation for storage passengers and a limited accommodation for Cabin passengers; they are fitted throughout with Electric Light, the "Lucerne" and "Orion" also having Wireless Telegraphy. Special Arrangements have been made for Express Parcels to American and Canadian Ports.

For Rates of Freight or Passage apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,

KING'S BUILDING, Praya Central.

Telephone No. 789.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1911.

Shipping—Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES, 1911
MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.	KAMO MARU, Capt. F. L. Sommer, T. 9,000 AKI MARU, Capt. K. Honma, Tons 7,000	WEDNESDAY, 26th April, at Daylight. WEDNESDAY, 10th May, at Daylight.

VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE	SADO MARU, Capt. J. Richards, Tons 7,000	SATURDAY, 26th April, from KOBE
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.	TAMBA MARU, Capt. K. Noda, Tons 7,000 AWA MARU, Capt. K. Iizawa, Tons 7,000	TUESDAY, 26th April, at Noon. TUESDAY, 23rd May, at 4 p.m.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNVILLE and BRISBANE.	NIKKO MARU, Capt. M. Yagi, Tons 6,000 KUMANO MARU, Capt. M. Winckler, Tons 6,000	FRIDAY, 14th April, at Noon. FRIDAY, 12th May, at Noon.
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KOBE and YOKOHAMA	MISHIMA MARU, Capt. A. E. Moses, Tons 9,000	THURSDAY, 18th April, at 11 a.m.
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BOMBAY, &c.	BOMBAY MARU, Capt. J. Toranska, Tons 6,000	TUESDAY, 18th April.
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† Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy. † Cargo only.
* Carries deck passengers. Calling at Keelung and Shimizu.

PASSENGER SEASON 1911.

SAILINGS AND PASSAGE RATES FROM HONGKONG.

To Marseilles and London via Suez Canal.			RATES OF PASSAGE		
Steamers.	Tons	Leave Hongkong	To London, per New Steamer		
Tango Maru	8,000	12th April	1st class Single	Y650	
			Return	825	
Kamo	9,000	26th "	2nd class Single	360	
			Return	540	
Aki	7,000	10th May	Old Str. 1st class Single	600	
			Return	750	
Mishima	9,000	24th "	2nd class Single	340	
			Return	495	

To Victoria, B.C. and Seattle, Wash. U.S.A.			RATES OF PASSAGE		
Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong	To Pacific Coast Common Points		
Tamba Maru	7,000	25th April	1st class Single	£80	
			2nd	£21	
Awa	7,000	23rd May	To London via New York	£60	
Inaba	7,000	20th June	via St. Lawrence	£60	
			1st class Single	£60	

With option of rail between calling ports in Japan.
Connecting with the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways and Atlantic Steamers. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd class through passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.

For further information as to freight, Passage Sailing, &c., apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,

Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	STEAMERS.	To Sail.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA & AUSTRALIAN PORTS	"TAIYUAN"	18th April, 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	13th " 4 p.m.
AMOI, WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & NEWCHWANG	"KWANGSE"	13th " 4 p.m.
TSINGTAU & TIENSIN	"KUEICHO"	14th " D'light.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	15th " M'night.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"KATONG"	18th " 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	20th " 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA"	22nd " M'night.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	23th " 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI"
AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms. A Duty qualified Doctor in carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA LINE—Twin Screw Steamers "Tan" and "Taming" in saloon accommodation midships; electric fans fitted; extra state-rooms on deck, aft. saloon accommodation of s.s. "Kailong" is situated on deck, aft.

SHANGHAI LINE—FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (Anhui, Chenan, Linan, Chihua)—with excellent passenger accommodation. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at ten o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

Fares—\$45 single, \$80 return.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 35.

Hongkong, 18th April, 1911.

Shipping—Steamers.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE

IN CONJUNCTION WITH

Deutsche Dampfschiffahrts Gesellschaft "HANSA."

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES, via STRAITS and COLOMBO.

Marseilles, Havre, Bremen and Hamburg and to New York.

Taking cargo at Through rates to all European Northern Continental British Ports, also Trieste, Lishon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

OUTWARD.

For Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama:	
S.S. Bayern	20th April
"Freifels	6th May
"Scandia	18th May
"Slavonia	4th June
"Siegfried	15th June
"Stern	1st July
"Silva	12th July
"C. Ferd. Loeb" 28th July	

For Further Particulars, apply to—

HOMEWARD.

For Marseilles, Rotterdam & H'burg:	
S.S. Alois	14th April
For Havre, Rotterdam & Hamburg:	
S.S. Rheinfehl	20th April
For Marseilles, Havre & Hamburg:	
S.S. Sonagambia	28th April
For Rotterdam, Hamburg & Antwerp:	
S.S. Belgavia	10th May
For Havre, Bremen & Hamburg:	
S.S. Suevia	10th May

Hamburg-Amerika Linie,

Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1911.

HONGKONG—
PHILIPPINES.
PHILIPPINES
STEAMSHIP CO.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Date
RUDI	4000	S. Crosby	MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	THURSDAY, 20th Apr., 4 p.m.
ZAFIRO	4000	M. C. Smith	MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	SATURDAY, 22nd Apr., 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1911.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast; having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

STEAMSHIP CAPTAIN LEAVING.

Haitan ... Capt. J. S. Roach ... FRIDAY, 14th April, at 11 a.m.

Haiyang ... Capt. A. E. Hodgins ... FRIDAY, 21st April, at 11 a.m.

FOR AMOY AND FOCHOW.

Haiching ... Capt. W. C. Passmore ... WEDNESDAY, 19th April, at Daylight.

FOR SWATOW AND RETURN. (Occupying 3 Days).

Haimun ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... SUNDAY, 16th April, at 10 a.m.

Steamers will arrive at, and depart from the Company's Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas, Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

057]

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

Mail Service to Australia.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamers	Arrive Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Australia
Empire	April 7	April 20th, at Noon.
St. Albans	May 5	May 27th, at Noon.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.,

Agents.

[967]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

Imperial Japanese Trans-Pacific Mail Line.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

Connecting with the Western Pacific Railway at San Francisco to all points in the United States and Canada

and with Trans-Atlantic Lines for Europe.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Date of Sailing
---------	------	---------	-----------------

† Chiyo Maru 21,000 W. W. Greene Friday, April 14, 1 p.m.

† America Maru 11,000 A. G. Storck Friday, May 5, 1 p.m.

† Tenyo Maru 21,000 E. Bent Friday, May 12, 1 p.m.

† Nippon Maru 11,000 H. S. Smith Friday, June 2, 1 p.m.

† Triple Screw, turbine engine. † Twin Screw.

All Steamers are equipped with the Japanese Government Wireless Telegraph and Post Office.

The Steamship "CHIYO MARU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, the 14th April, at 1 p.m.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

(In connection with NATIONAL RAILWAY of Mexico at MEXICAN CITY.)

Only Regular Direct Service to Mexican Ports and Chilean Ports.

(PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).)

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Date of Sailing
---------	------	---------	-----------------

Buyo Maru 10,500 K. Hashimoto Wednesday, April 19, 1 p.m.

Hongkong Maru 11,000 H. Hinokuma Saturday, June 17, 1 p.m.

Kiyo Maru 17,200 H. Nishi Tuesday, Aug. 15, 1 p.m.

The Steamship "BUYO MARU" will be despatched for KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, ILOILO, VALPARAISO and CORONEL, on WEDNESDAY, 19th April, at 1 p.m.

For Further Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to

K. MATSUDA, Local Manager.

KING'S BUILDING (Opposite Blake Pier).

THE NEW ORIENT.

WHAT OF THE FUTURE?

A STRIKING ARTICLE.

The article by Mr. Stone, published in the December issue of the "National Geographic Magazine," was entitled "Race Prejudice in the Far East." Mr. Stone in the course of his article said:—

"Whatever our ignorance of or indifference for the Orientals in the past it is well to note that conditions both for us and for them have entirely changed within the last decade. There is a new United States and a new Asia. The Spanish war created the one; the Russo-Japanese war the other. When we acquired the Philippine Islands we assumed the government of eight millions of Orientals, and touched elbows with Asia. When Japan defeated Russia the Oriental learned his power. For untold centuries he had respected power. His native sovereign was an autocrat who enslaved him, beat him, killed him if need be. Then came the European with powder and guns and war ships, and thereafter the white man behind the gun represented power. A handful of British with cannon could enforce obedience from hundreds of millions of people. Suddenly the little empire of Japan, one of the least among Asiatic powers, challenged, fought and defeated the great European Colossus, Russia.

"The Asian discovered then that it was not the white man but the gun that did the business; he learned that a yellow man behind the gun was quite as effective as a white man, and he found that the Christian soldier alone was afraid of death. Then followed in travail the birth of the new Asia. There were actual revolutions in Turkey and Persia, a startling recrudescence of unrest in India and Ceylon and at this moment China is in a state of revolutionary ferment.

"What is to be the outcome? What does all this mean for the recrudescence of the world? Let us view the problem from the political, the commercial and the moral aspects. How long will the six thousand soldiers we have in the Philippines be able to keep our flag aloft among eight millions of natives?

"How long will the 75,000 British soldiers in India be able to maintain British sovereignty over 300,000,000 Asiatics?

"Believe me, these are not idle questions. They are up to us for an answer, whether we will or no, and upon our ability to make answer will depend the future of what we are pleased to call our Western civilization.

"I would not be an alarmist and yet I would have you feel that Macaulay's suggestion of the New Zealander on a broken arch of London Bridge sketching the ruin of St. Paul's has come to be more than an extravagant figure of speech.

"And I am convinced that there is real danger awaiting us unless we mend our ways. It is not the Asian who needs educating; it is the European. I am not worrying half so much about the heathen in his blindness as I am about the Christian in his blindness.

"Asia is awake and preparing for the coming struggle, and we are doing very much to force the issue and to prepare her for the contest. For a century we have been sending, at enormous cost, our missionaries to all parts of the hemisphere to civilize. There may be doubt as to the amount of proselytizing we have been able to accomplish; there can be no possible doubt of the work we have done to strengthen the Asian people politically and commercially.

Descending at length on the sense of injury felt by progressive Asians under the racial ostracism enforced against all classes of the yellow races by the white men and white rulers in Asia, Mr. Stone says:—

"Japan is crying

OUR
CONTEMPORARIES.
WHAT THEY THINK.

China Mail.

ANGLO-JAPANESE COMMER-
CIAL TREATY.

Notwithstanding the phenomenal success which has attended her manipulation of the money market, by which she has been able through the complacency of London bankers to convert her high-priced loans into securities bearing much lower interest, she is still very greatly burdened by her war debts and the necessity for expanding her military and naval armaments. Consequently she will before long have to apply to England for further financial assistance. It did not take her leaders long to realize that the storm which the new tariff had aroused in Great Britain was seriously inimical to her interests in this direction and they quickly set to work to try and remedy the unfortunate blunder which Count Komura made a year ago when speaking on the tariff question in the Diet. Very adroitly they have met the situation and in the diplomatic world there is no doubt great joy over the result, but the commercial man, who has to pay the piper but never is allowed the chance to call the tune in these matters, will entertain very different opinions, unless we are very much mistaken.

Daily Press.

SIR HIRAN MAXIM ON
MISSIONARIES.

But our purpose is, not to refute the misleading statements and the vile slanders which Sir Hiran Maxim has the amazing audacity to represent as unassailable truth, but rather to offer a few comments on the legal aspect of the Shanghai case, for quite recently we were much interested in perusing some comments on the case by a Chinese writer who mildly condemned the prosecution, and said much the same as Sir Hiran Maxim does in his letter about the provocation daily given to the people of China by missionaries. "It is a good thing," said the Chinese writer, "that the Chinese people are not all bigoted in their religious belief. There has not been yet an instance of religious persecution (sic); otherwise there would be more danger of a disturbance of the public peace by bringing the religions observed by the Chinese into hatred and contempt than by speaking disrespectfully of the Christian religion." Both the writer of the comment and Sir Hiran Maxim apparently write in ignorance of the fact that the law set in motion by the Order in Council is as applicable to the missionary as to the atheist. Jackson was prosecuted for insulting the Christian religion, but the Order in Council intentionally makes no distinction whatever as to religion; it was intended to provide for the safety of all, and Sir Havilland de Sansmarez, in the course of the judgment he gave in the case, remarked that though there had been no prosecutions under it of missionaries, he knew that there had been many cases in which it had been brought to the knowledge of missionaries, who, with too much zeal, had sought to force their propaganda in an illegal way.

South China Morning Post.

THE CANTON OUTRAGE.

No doubt the crime is political; and it is no less correct that it has been received with a certain degree of pleasure among Southern Chinese. It may be argued therefore that it would have been planned anywhere and under any circumstances; and that it is meant to convey an expression of the South against the Throne. This is true of course; so true that the outrage would hardly be of our concern at all if it were not so certain that all the diabolical details had been hatched out beneath the British flag. The remedy may be difficult to devise, but so long as the Straits Settlements offer sanctuary to the political undesirable of Imperial China, it should not be too much to expect a closer watch to be kept upon the leaders of the anti-dynastic movement than is at present the case.

Public Companies.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Building, on TUESDAY, the 20th April, 1911, at 12 o'clock, Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 25th February, 1911, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to the 26th April, 1911, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 6th April, 1911. [1086]

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FORTY-FIFTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, No. 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th April, 1911, at 12.30 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the statements of account to 31st Dec., 1910, and of declaring dividends, &c.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 16th April to the 26th April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
Secretary,
Hongkong, 22nd March, 1911. [986]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be held at its Head Office, No. 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th April, 1911, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the statements of account to 31st December, 1910, and of declaring dividends, &c.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from 16th April to the 26th April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
Secretary,
Hongkong, 22nd March, 1911. [986]

TO LET.

FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon. FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES newly painted and colour-washed throughout. Cheap Rent.

NEW AND COMMODIOUS SHOPS, Nathan Road, Kowloon. Immediate possession. Cheap Rental. Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., Ltd.
Hongkong, 15th Mar., 1911. [968]

TO LET.

ODOWN No. 54, DODWELL STREET.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY COMPANY LIMITED.
Hongkong 1st April, 1911. [61]

TO LET.

"CREGAN," 39, The Peak.

No. 10, MACDONNELL ROAD. OFFICES in King's Buildings, 4th Floor.

AN OFFICE on 1st Floor, 16, DES VEXES ROAD CENTRAL. GODOWNS, 151 to 155, PRAYA EAST.

SEMI-EUROPEAN FLATS East corner of Observation Place. The Trams stop at the door.

ALSO NEW EUROPEAN FLATS adjoining the new Seaman's Institute, Praya East.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LIMITED.
Hongkong, 8th April, 1911. [169]

LEE YEE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON. HAS ALWAYS ON HAND CIGARS, CIGARETTES AND TOILET REQUISITES FOR SALE.

13, D'ARVILLE STREET, HONGKONG.

PO SING, JEWELLER & SILVERSMITH No. 1, PORTER STREET.

CANTONESE SILVER WORK of every description done here. Moderate Price.

Xmas and New Year Presentings great variety and at special rates suitable to all tastes and purses.

[948]

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THE
BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.
(FLOWER STREET.)

EVERY EVENING at 7.15 P.M. and 9.15 P.M.

THIS WEEK.

A SPECIAL PROGRAMME:
CINEMATOGRAPH VAUDEVILLEand
THE FLOWER STREET FOLLIES.

Popular Prices. See Hand Bill.

Lecturer and Manager: R. H. STEPHENSON.

CAPSTAN MIXTURE

MEDIUM

&

FULL



In 1/4 lb.

Air Tight

Tins

W. D. & H. O. WILLS.



TRADE

MARK

THE BERNESE ALPS MILK CO

STALDON EMMENTHAL, SWITZERLAND.

"No. 10" SCOTCH WHISKY.

BOTTLED AT DUNDEE, SCOTLAND.

Agents: F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,

HONGKONG & CHINA.

981]

CLARK & CO.

Scientific

Opticians.

YORK BUILDINGS,

CHATER ROAD,

Ground Floor.

TSIN TING.

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

STUDIO AT No. 14, D'ARVILLE STREET.

REASONABLE FEE. Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1910. [1]

Dr. M. H. CHAUN.

DENTAL SURGEON,

33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor, Rooms 2 and 3.

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Telephone 126. Hongkong, 27th January, 1910. [2]

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGEMASTERS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL, ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

Modern Appliances for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work. Electrical Drives, Hydraulic & Pneumatic Tools, installed throughout the Works.

50-ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets and Metal Specimens.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-TON ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES THROUGHOUT the Works. Hoisting up to 100 Tons.

Estimates given for Docking, Repairs to Hull and Machinery, Constructional Work.

MANAGERS AND AGENTS: BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THE
"Empire" Cinematograph Theatre.

Des Vaux Road Central, opposite Central Market.

That the LIFE AND PASSION OF CHRIST will be exhibited on

Matinees at

Saturday 8th and Sunday 9th.

The Grand Film Highly Interesting THE DAILEY LIFE OF AN HUMAN APE

on board of the S.S. "WASHINGTON."

Hongkong, 7th April, 1911. [862]

VICTORIA SKATING RINK.

On SUNDAY, 9th April, 1911, 5 p.m.

A GRAND FESTIVAL.

Prices as usual.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1911. [800]

STEAM LAUNDRY CO.

YAU MATI.

Established 1809.

THE only successful Steam Laundry in the Far East. The only Laundry in the Colony under European Supervision.

Filtered Water. Regular Delivery, Flannels and underwear washed by skilled Japanese.

Monthly rates quoted. Dry cleaning a specialty. Depot No. 4, Desvonsfield Arcade, Tel. K32.

R. WOOD, Manager.

Hongkong, 1st Mar., 1911. [931]

PHONE 482.

HONGKONG MOTOR GARAGE.

TRY OUR

New 40 H. Power

RUBY COLOUR CARS

Carry 6 Passengers.

THE BEST AND NOISELESS

\$7 p r hour

DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT,

63, Des Vaux Road Central. [46]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Cans of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

General Managers. Hongkong, 16th Apr., 1910. [24]

Shipping-Steamers.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
Tjikini	SHANGHAI	2nd half Apr.	JAVA	1st half April
Tjitaroom	JAVA	2nd half Apr.	JAPAN	2nd half April
Tjipanas	JAPAN	2nd half Apr.	JAVA	2nd half April
Tjibodas	JAVA	2nd half Apr.	JAPAN	2nd half April
Tjilatjap	JAPAN	2nd half Apr.	JAVA	2nd half April
Tjilawong	JAVA	1st half May	SHANGHAI	1st half May
Tjimahl	JAVA	1st half May	JAPAN	1st half May

The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, and will take cargo to all Ports in Netherlands-India on through D/L.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
York Buildings. [974]

Telephone No. 375

SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI.

STEAM FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to Port Said, Messina, Naples, Leghorn and Genoa, also Venice and Trieste, all Mediterranean, Adriatic, Levantine and South American Ports up to Calcutta.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to Persian Gulf and Bagdad, also Barcelona, Valencia, Alicante, Almeria and Malaga.)

THE Steamship "ISCHIA."

Capt. Boleto, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 19th inst., at Noon.

For further particulars regarding freight and passage, apply to—

CARLOWITZ & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 6th April, 1911. [16]

Regular Steamship Service to New York.

via PORT and SUEZ CANAL (With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast).

Proposed Sailing from Hongkong.

FOR NEW YORK.

S.S. "SAINT PATRICK" About 14th April.

S.S. "MONTROSE" About 4th May.

For Freight and further Information, apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.
Hongkong, 7th April, 1911. [966]

THE Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, CONTINENTAL AND AMERICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship "DELHI."

Captain H. S. Bradshaw, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for Bombay, &c., on SATURDAY, the 15th April, 1911, at Noon, taking passengers and Cargo in connection with the Company's s.s. "Mongolia," 10,000 tons, from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay by the s.s. "Arabia," due in London on the 26th May, 1911.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to—

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1911. [4]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP.

THE Steamship "GLAMORGANSHIRE."

Captain W. Gregory, will be despatched as above about 22nd inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.
Hongkong, 12th April, 1911. [1091]

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

FROM and after 1st January, 1909, the rates of Subscription to the Hongkong Telegraph (daily and weekly issues) will be as follows:—

DAILY—\$35 per annum.
WEEKLY—\$19 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 80 cents per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)
There will be no return to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. of any copies not taken by subscribers at home.

By Order,
THE MANAGER.
Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd.
HONGKONG, CHINA.

COMMERCIAL

EXCHANGE

Selling.	
London-Bank T.T.	1/9 9/10
Do. Demand	1/9 9/10
Do. 4 months	1/9 9/10
France-Bank T.T.	2.27
America-Bank T.T.	48 1/2
Germany-Bank T.T.	1.83 1/2
India T.T.	1.94
Do. Demand	1.84 1/2
Shanghai-Bank T.T.	74 1/2
Sing.-Bank T.T. per H.K. \$100	76 1/2
Japan-Bank T.T.	88 1/2
Java-Bank T.T.	109
Buying.	
4 months' sight L/O.	1/9 15/16
6 months' sight L/O.	1/10 1/16
30 days' sight San Francisco & N. York	4 1/2
4 months' sight do.	4 1/2
30 days' sight Sydney & Melbourne	1/10 9/10
4 months' sight do.	2.31 1/2
6 months' sight do.	2.33 1/2
4 months' sight Germany	1.88
Bar Silver	24 1/2
Bank of England rate	3 1/2
Sovereign	\$11.05

SHIPPING NEWS.

MAILED DUE.	
English (Assaye) 13th inst.	
Indian (Kamsang) 13th inst.	
Siberia (Dellhi) 14th inst.	
Canadian (E. of India) 14th inst.	
American (Mongolia) 21st inst.	
Ger. (Prinz Sigismund) 30th inst.	

The C.P.R. Co.'s s.s. Empress of India arrived at Shanghai at 10.30 p.m., on 10th inst., and left again at 9.30 a.m., yesterday, for Hongkong where she is due to arrive at 10 a.m., the 14th inst.

The C.P.R. Co.'s s.s. Empress of China arrived at Shanghai at 4 p.m., on 10th inst., and leaves again at 7 p.m., yesterday, for Nagasaki, where she is due to arrive at 6 a.m., to-morrow.

The Ben Lino s.s. Benavon from Middlesbro, and London left Singapore yesterday, for this port.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Delhi with the Siberian Mail is due to arrive here on the 14th inst.

ARRIVALS.

Asahi Maru, Jap. s.s., 1,749, Nakano, 11th April—Moji 7th April, Coal—M. B. K.

Dallin, 6,299, W. B. Huddles, 11th April—Bombay 4th April, Ballast—Order.

Childer, Nor. s.s., 1,102, N. Hjorth, 12th April—Bangkok and Swatow 3rd April—Rice—A. T. & Co.

Daijin Maru, Jap. s.s., 899, Y. Yama, 12th April—Swatow 11th April—Gen.—O. B. K.

Anghin, Ger. s.s., 1,001, Hinkwitz, 12th April—Bangkok and Swatow 11th April—Rice—B. & S.

Mishima Maru, Jap. s.s., 5,270, A. E. Moser, 12th April—London 4th Mar., Gen.—N. Y. K.

Haitan, Br. s.s., 1,183, J. S. Roneli, 12th April—Swatow 11th April—Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Chonan, Br. s.s., 1,350, W. Lloyd Jones, 12th April—Shanghai 9th April—Gen.—B. & S.

Pakui Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,087, Tomimura, 12th April—Moji 6th April—Gen.—M. B. K.

Strathgair, Br. s.s., 2,850, S. M. Kinross, 12th April—Shanghai 9th April—Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Saint Patrick, Br. s.s., 2,693, J. Fortay, 12th April—Shanghai 9th April—Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Haito Maru, Jap. s.s., 240, W. Sumimura, 12th April—Sea, Gen.—M. B. K.

Anhui, Dutch s.s., 1,850, Harris, 12th April—Canton 11th April, Gen.—B. & S.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Fosching, for Moji.
Carl Diederichsen, for Hothow.
Mausang, for Sandakan.
Teau, for Manila.
Choi-fing, for Swatow.
Promethes, for Shanghai.
Yushin, for Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.

April 12.

Kumano Maru, for Nagasaki.
Tango Maru, for Singapore.
Chosun Maru, for Swatow.
Haimun, for Swatow.
Kwangang, for Canton.
Kwangshing, for Canton.
Yushin, for Shanghai.
Fosching, for Moji.
Teau, for Manila.
Kueichow, for Tientsin.
Sikking, for Quong-chow-wan.
Hongkong, for Shanghai.
Sabine Rickmers, for Swatow.
Palembang, for Palembang.
Choi-fing, for Bangkok.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Haitan, arrived 12th April from Swatow—Mr. and Mrs. Gibson, Miss Gibson, Mr. Baker, Mr. & Mrs. J. Speicher, Mr. and Mrs. Giffen and Mr. Yoshimura.

Per Mishima Maru, arrived 12th April from London—Rev. G. H. Bondfield, Mr. and Mrs. K. Tomita, Miss H. Stann, Messrs. S. Yamanaka, J. Sorina, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Heathfield, Messrs. A. H. Erikson, F. Burgers, Miss I. Moller, C. Nagai, A. K. Cato, P. Hollin, P. Griffin, and N. MacLean.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Si-Kiang, for Haiphong on the 12th April—Mr. and Mrs. Cottrean, Messrs. Cambefort, Petit, Yasaki, Yotryen, Mr. and Mrs. Barry and Mr. Schneider.

Per Kumano Maru, for Nagasaki on the 12th April—Mr. and Mrs. Merritt, Misses Merritt, Wakeman, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Johnson, Mr. G. B. Edwards, Miss M. Edwards, Mr. & Mrs. G. S. Tallis, Mr. and Mrs. J. Tracy, Mr. G. T. Dexter, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sandy, Mr. C. A. Hopkins, Capt. and Mrs. O. I. Provise, Mrs. Botts, Mrs. R. S. Pratt and child, Mrs. E. F. Payne, Mrs. W. Gardner, Messrs. E. J. Gunn, E. Cohen, Major Hart-Synnot, Mr. Branfill, Misses E. Cunningham, Miss C. Poolman, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Whitehead, Misses Sandy, B. Sandy, D. Edwards, L. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Loveland and 3 children, Mrs. M. E. Elliott, Mrs. L. Walworth, Capt. Matland, Mr. E. A. Alexander, Mrs. Nicholls, Miss Fulton, Messrs. T. Young, C. Young, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Thompson, Messrs. C. Olt, J. Dominguez, E. Hillies, C. J. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Moe, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. L. Robb and 2 children, Messrs. Sonada, Maedo, Mrs. T. Mori, Messrs. T. Morita, S. Mori and Mrs. Oshi.

SHIPS PASSED THE CANAL.

3rd March—Bunvorlich, Durlinger, Indramila, Hitachi Maru, Patroclus, Kleist, Persia, Shimosa, Sachsen, Ville de la Ciotat, Indravelli, 7th March—Aki Maru, Memnon, Slavonia, Suevia, 10th March—Agamemnon, Monmouthshire, Diomed, Nubia, Oceanion, Stentor, 14th March—Benavon, Calcedonia, China, Dacra Ouello, Sicilia, Tonkai, Aradia, 17th March—Jason, Prinz Eitel Friedrich, Lotian, Miyasaki Maru, Prinz Ludwig, 21st March—Denarig, Hollas, Mishima Maru, Segovia, Armonia, Necker, Tonno, 24th March—Aleinous, Dayara, Yang Tze, Candia, Hyson, Katuna, Salazie, Melman, Tydens, 28th March—Benmolir, Bonoleuch, Cardignashine, Nicomedia, Kawachi Maru, Nippon, Pathani, Indradaco, Peking, Saxonia, Sumatra, Wakasa Maru, 31st March—Calanus, Cyclops, Kitano Maru, Sitchonia, Yokohama, 4th April—Braemar, Indrapura, Kaga Maru, 7th April—Aleinous, Denaxion, Hudson, Kremen, Nilo, Peshawar, Polyphemus, Spezia, Syria, Tonkin, Hermann Lerche, 11th April—Benarty, Bloemfontein, Breconshire, Erzherzog Franz Ferdinand, Marmora, St. Hugo.

Arrivals at Home—3rd March—Achilles, Calcedonia, 7th March—Antenor, Oeylon, Scandia, 10th March—Durlinger, Atholl, Hitachi Maru, 14th March—Inverclyde, Persia, Proteus, 17th March—Diomed, Oceanion, 21st March—Slavonia, 24th March—Prinz Eitel Friedrich, Nubia, Stentor, 28th March—Indramila, Brigavia, 31st March—Salazie, Shimosa, Meinan, Miyasaki Maru, 4th April—Erzherzog, Franz Ferdinand, Nippon, Persia, Segovia, Wakasa Maru, Yang Tze, 7th April—Cardigan, shire, Kitano Maru, York, 11th April—Bonoleuch, Benarig, Miyasaki Maru, Tonkin, Tydens.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

April 11th, a.m.		REGISTER.	
Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.
Hakodate	6 a.m.	29.87	55.0
Tokyo	6 a.m.	29.71	55.0
Nagasaki	6 a.m.	29.78	55.0
Chiofo	6 a.m.	29.86	55.0
W'haiwei	6 a.m.	29.86	55.0
Hankow	6 a.m.	29.96	55.0
Shanghai	6 a.m.	29.97	57.81
Gutzlaff	6 a.m.	30.04	55.87
Sharp Pk.	6 a.m.	29.95	59.94
Amoy	6 a.m.	29.75	61.01
Swatow	6 a.m.	29.75	61.01
Canton	6 a.m.	29.72	60.79
H'kong	10 a.m.	29.89	71.75
Gap Rock	6 a.m.	29.87	55.0
Macao	6 a.m.	29.98	55.0
O. St. J.	6 a.m.	29.81	55.0
Manila	6 a.m.	29.84	60.0
Helo	6 a.m.	29.87	55.0
Cebu	6 a.m.	29.84	55.0
Labuan	6 a.m.	29.87	55.0

POST OFFICE.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

Good Friday the 14th and Monday the 17th instant being public holidays and Saturday the 15th instant being a Government Holiday the Post Office will be open as follows:—On Good Friday from 8 till noon, on Saturday the 15th instant from 8 till noon and from 3 to 6 p.m.

On Easter Monday from 8 till 9 only.

There will be one delivery and a collection of letters on each day.

A special collection will be made for the outgoing English Mail on Saturday.

The Money Order Office will be entirely closed during the holidays. In the event of the Canadian Mail arriving on Good Friday the office will be open one hour for the delivery thereof.

Only fully prepaid letters and post-cards are transmissible by the Siberian Route to Europe.

A Mail will close for:—

Pakhoi and Haiphong—Per Hongkong, 13th April, 9 a.m.

Hothow and Haiphong—Per Carl Diederichsen, 13th April, 9 a.m.

Singapore, Penang and Bombay—Per Ischia, 13th April, 11 a.m.

Kobe and Yokohama—Per Mishima Maru, 13th April, 11 a.m.

Macao—Per Sal Tai, 13th April, 1.15 p.m.

Sandakan—Per Mausang, 13th April, 2 p.m.

Shanghai—Per Anhui, 13th April, 3 p.m.

Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle—Per Taiyuan, 13th April, 3 p.m.

Amoy, Wei-hai-wei, Chefoo and Fochow—Per Kwangso, 13th April, 3 p.m.

Saigon—Per Loongmoon, 13th April, 4 p.m.

Shanghai—Per Assaye, 13th April, 4 p.m.

Teingtau and Tientsin—Per Kueichow, 13th April, 5 p.m.

Haiphong—Per Signal, 13th April, 5 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Fochow—Per Haitan, 14th April, 10 a.m.

Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth Dunedin and Fremantle—Per Nikko Maru, 14th April, 10 a.m.

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco—Per Chiyo Maru 14th April 11 a.m.

Singapore, and Bombay—Per Dufferin, 14th April, 1 p.m.

Batavia, Cherbon, Samarang and Soembaya—Per Tjikini, 15th April, 10 a.m.

Singapore, Penang and Calcutta—Per Po Assang, 15th April, 10 a.m.

Europe, India via Tutuicoria—Per Delhi, 15th April, 11 a.m.

Manila, Cebu and Iloilo—Per Yuen-sang, 15th April, 1 p.m.

Teingtau and Tientsin—Per Cheong-shing, 15th April, 5 p.m.

Shanghai—Per Wosang, 15th April, 5 p.m.

SHANGHAI, SIBERIAN MAIL

To Europe—Per Chenan, 15th April, 6 p.m.

Swatow—Per Haimun, 16th April, 9 a.m.

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver (B.C.) (Siberian Mail to Europe)—Per Moiteang, 18th April, 11 a.m.

Manila, Cebu and Iloilo—Per Keifong, 19th April, 3 p.m.

Amoy and Fochow—Per Haiching, 18th April, 5 p.m.

Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu, Manzanillo, Salina, Cruz, Calao, Iquique, Valparaiso and Coronel—Per Bao-mam, 18th April, 10 a.m.

Europe, India via Tutuicoria—Per Klafet, 18th April, 11 a.m.

Europe & India via Tutuicoria—Per Ville de la Ciotat, 20th April, 11 a.m.

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver (B.C.) (Siberian Mail to Europe)—Per Empress of India, 20th April, 5 p.m.

April 11 at April 11 at

10 a.m. 4 p.m.

Barometer.....29.89 29.81

Temperature.....71 71

Humidity.....76 82

Rainfall.....1.00 —

THE BRITISH-FOREIGN

IMPORT & EXPORT COMPANY, Central Buildings, Liverpool, England, is prepared to receive consignments of Local Produce on behalf of

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Born, C. Van den Burries, Miss K.

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Brook, A. de Murray, A.

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Brown, J. L. Norris, D. W.

Bredvad, A. Pionov, A.

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H. Poskitt, Mr. & Mrs. E.

Cotruux, L. A. re E.

Courmont, Ed. Potter, E. E.

Craib, J. M. Prouser, C. F.

Craig, J. Ramsey, T. O.

Cool, E. M. A. E. Robb, Mr. & Mrs. Dandies, Miss Ida.

Dugan, V. H. M. Bondon, L.

Easton, Mr. & Mrs. Rougem, E.

Ernst, Miss W. Schell, L. J.

Erhard, Mr. Schmidt, P.

Fitzgerald, Mrs. S. Schepolder, Mr. & Mrs. L.

Goldenburg, J. L. Sizer, P. K.

George, H. Smith, J.

Early, T. E. Sprinkle, W.

Hains, A. Stevens, E.

Hoote, Mrs. G. W. Stixrad, Miss L.

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Johnson, Mr. and Thompson, Mrs.

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Donison, A. Sisley, Lieut. and

 Gaskell, Mr. and Mrs. G. | Mrs. W. H. Suttin, Mr. and | Grant-Smith, E. Mrs. P. | Hancock, Lieut. & Wilson, G. L. | Mrs. B. L. R. R. Wood, E. M. |

VESSLS IN PORT.

Asia, Br. s.s., 2,980, Harry Gaubruer, 11th April—San Francisco 15th Mar.—Mails and Gen.—P. M. S. S. Co.

Bayo Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,232, K. Hashimoto, 4th April—Moji 30th Mar., Coal and M'ite.—T. K. K.

Carl Diederichsen, Ger. s.s., 774, Jurgensen, 9th April—Hothow 7th April—Gen.—J. & Co.

Chicago Maru, Jap. s.s., 4,343, J. Goto, 11th April—Tacoma and Ports 4th Mar.—Gen.—O. S. K.

Chiyo Maru, Jap. s.s., 7,250, W. W. Greeno, 4th April—San Francisco, 6th Mar.—T. K. K.

Mails and Gen.—T. K. K.

Pookang, Br. s.s., 1,937, T. A. Mitchell, 11th April—Moji 6th April—Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Ischia, Italian s.s., 4,060, G. Delio, 6th April—Bombay 10th Mar., Gen.—O. & Co.

Japan, Br. s.s., 3,806, A. Stewart, 27th Mar.—Calcutta via Sumatra 11th Mar., Gen.—D. S. & Co.

Keang Wai, Ger. s.s., 1,115, T. L. Polder, 8th April—Bangkok 30th Mar., Rice—B. & S.

Laertes, Br. s.s., 1,340, Frampton, 8th April—Saigon 29th Mar., Rice and Gen.—Wo Fat Sing.

Loongmoon, Ger. s.s., 1,971, W. Vogelzer, 8th April—Saigon 30th March Rice—H. A. L.

Lycemoon, Ger. s.s., 2,000, Pilgrini, 10th April—Saigon 7th April, Rice—H. A. L.

Mathilde, Ger. s.s., 831, Chr. Uldemp, 11th April—Haiphong and Hothow 10th April—Rice and Gen.—J. & Co.

Mausang, Br. s.s., 1,641, G. S. Weigall, 7th April—Sandakan 1st April—Timber and Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Montenglo, Br. s.s., 6,163, R. Davison, 2nd April—Vancouver 8th Mar., Mail and Gen.—O. P. R. Co.

Nikko Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,430, M. Yagi, 11th April—Yokohama 1st April, and Nagasaki 7th, Gen.—N. Y. K.

Paklat, Ger. s.s., 1,012, T. Wenzel, 7th April—Bangkok 30th Mar. Rice—B. & S.

Pongtong, Ger. s.s., 993, Botelcher, 8th April—Saigon 4th April, Rice—B. & S.

Pramethes, Nor. s.s., 1,025, H. Jansen, 7th April—Hongkong 6th April—Coal—A. T. & Co.

Protos, Nor. s.s., 1,025, Jansson, 8th April—Hongkong 4th April—Coal—A. T. & Co.

Rajah, Ger. s.s., 1,276, H. C. Rohrer, 6th April—Bangkok 2th April, Rice and Teckwood—B. & S.

Signal, Ger. s.s., 907, T. Iwaseen, 9th April—Saigon and Hothow 7th April, Gen.—J. & Co.

Sirathlyon, Br. s.s., 2,840, J. B. Shaw, 11th April—Portland, Oregon Japan 6th April—Flour and Timber—P. & O.

Sullivan Van Hengkat, Nor. s.s., 1,419, Langkat, 29th Mar.—Palao 22nd Mar., Kerosine Oil—A. P. & Co.

Taiyuan, Br. s.s., 1,450, L. Dawson, 10th April—Sydney and Anstralia 17th Mar.—Frozen Meat and Gen.—B. & S.

Telenachus, Br. s.s., 1,340, Fraser, 8th April—Saigon 6th April, Gen.—Wo Fat Sing & Co.

Thoride, Nor. s.s., 1,091, r.s., J. Jonsson, 7th April—Saigon from Bangkok Rice—A. T. & Co.

Tijnahli, Dutch s.s., 4,218, J. P. Schalk, 1st April—Moji 28th Mar., Coal—J. O. J. L.

Yuen-sang, Br. s.s., 1,128, P. H. Rolfe, 11th April—Manila 8th April—Gen.—J. M. & Co.

SHARE REPORT.

Corrected to 5 p.m., 12th April, 1911.

STOCKS & PAID-UP VALUE.		CH'ING QU'IONS	LAST
BANKS.			
Hongkong & Shanghai	\$125	\$895 871	21. 5/- for 31-12-10
National Banks	51.	\$80 b.	31.6s.
MARINE INSURANCE.			
Cantons	\$50	\$180 s.	\$15 for
North China	51.	T160	Interim for Final
Unions	\$100	\$343 b.	for 31-12-10
Yangtze	501.	\$207 1/2	\$12 \$3
FIRE INSURANCE.			
China Fire	\$20	\$124 1/2 \$123 s.	\$7 & \$2 for
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$330 b.	\$27 for
SHIPPING.			
China & Manila	\$25	\$4 p.c.	for
Douglas Steamships	\$50	\$19	6% for
Steamboats	\$15	\$29 1/2	Divid- year
Indo-China	} 51.	\$66	\$p.c. on share
(Preferred) (Deferred)			
"Shell" Transports	11.	91/8 s.	Fin.
Star Ferry	} \$10 \$5	111. b. \$25 s. \$16	\$4 p.c. Div. Bon.
Star Ferry			
REFINING.			
China Sugars	\$100	\$107 s.	\$10
Luzon Sugars	\$100	\$20	\$3 for
MINING.			
Chinese Engineering	11.	T13	Fin.
Hidwaters	P. 10	T.10	Fin.
Rails	11.	\$2.75 s.	1s. 2d.
DOCKS, WHARVES, & G'US.			
Fenwick	\$25	\$5	\$11
Kowloon Wharfs	\$50	\$52	\$6% for
H. K. & Whampoa Docks	\$50	\$55 s.	24 p.c.
Shanghai Docks	T. 100	T.66	Fin.
Hongkew Wharfs	T. 100	T.93	Interim
LANDS, HOTELS & B'INGS.			
Anglo French Lands	T. 100	T.95 b.	Tls.
Central Stores	\$15	\$11 s.	\$3 p.c.
Hongkong Hotels	\$50	\$108 \$67 1/2 b.	\$8 on
Hongkong Lands	\$100	\$94	\$7 for
Humphreys Estates	\$10	\$64	45
Kowloon Lands	\$30	\$30 s.	\$2 1/2
Shanghai Lands	T. 30	T.39	Tls.
West Point	\$50	\$47	Fin.
Manila Metropolis Hotel	P. 10	\$11	Non
COTTON MILLS.			
Ewas	T. 50	T.85	T. 4
Hongkong Cottons	\$10	\$6 s.	50
MISCELLANEOUS.			
China-Borneo	\$12	\$9 1/2	\$5 p.c.
Light & Powers	\$10	ex. div.	\$5 p.c.
Do (Spec. shares)	\$1	\$1 s.	\$6
China Providents	\$10	\$7 1/2	\$8
Dairy Farms	\$5	\$19 b.	\$1.
Green Islands	\$10	\$3.40 b.	Int.
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$23 s.	\$1.
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$175 b.	\$10
Hongkong Ropes	\$10	\$17 1/2	\$2
Langkats	g. 100	T.106	Fin.
Morning Post	\$25	\$25	Non
Peak Tramway	\$10	\$13	\$8
Do. (new)	\$1	\$1 b.	\$1
Philippines	\$10	\$3	\$1.
Price H. & Co., Ltd.	\$10	\$12	\$1.
Societe des Pa- pieres et Papier- teries du Ton- kin	} Preferred \$50 paid up \$35	\$38 s.	} Y
Shanghai-Sumatra Steam Laundry		T. 20 \$5	
Union Waterboat	\$10	\$82	\$5 p.c.
Watkins, Ltd.	\$10	\$3 s.	3% for
Weldmann, Ltd.	\$10	\$12 b.	10
Watson	\$10	\$7 s.	\$1 p.c.
William Foxell		\$3 b.	
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